



STAFFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER *of* HEALTH

W. D. CARRUTHERS, M.B., D.P.H.

For the Year 1930.

STAFFORD :

Printed by W. H. SMITH & SON, LTD., The Greengate Press.

1931

INDEX.

	Page		Page
Area and Population	11	Encephalitis Lethargica ...	104
Ambulance Facilities	67	Enteric Fever	104
Audley—		Food—	
Sewerage and Sewage		Inspection and Supervision	
Disposal	79	of	95—102
Bacteriological Laboratory—		Health Visiting Scheme ...	68—72
Bacteriological Examina-		Hospitals—	
tions General	44—48	Voluntary	49, 50
Venereal Diseases	49, 72, 73	Public Assistance	51—53
Biddulph—		Isolation	54—60
Sewage Disposal in	79	Housing	91—94a
Water Supply in	74	Infantile Mortality	67
Bilston—		Infectious Diseases—Preval-	
Sewage Disposal Works ...	86	ence of and Control	
Births in urban and rural		over	103—106
districts	13	Influenza	106
Blind—Welfare of	106—108	Institutions for unmarried	
Brownhills—		mothers	67
Sewage Disposal	84	Isolation Hospitals	54—60
Cannock (Urban)—		Isolation—	
Sewerage and Sewage		General	54—57
Disposal in	82	Smallpox	58—60
Cannock (Rural)—		Kingswinford (Rural)—	
Sewage Disposal	82	Sewage Disposal	88
Water Supply in	75	Leek (Urban)—	
Cheadle (Rural)—		Sewerage and Sewage	
Sewage Disposal	80	Disposal Scheme for ...	80
Water Supplies in	75	Leek (Rural)—	
Clinics and Treatment		Water Supply in	75
Centres	68—72	Lichfield City—	
Contributions to District		Water Supply	74
Councils	88—91	Lichfield (Rural)—	
Deaths in urban and rural		Sewage Disposal	82—84
districts	13—15	Water Supply of Armitage,	
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	105	Brereton and Longdon ...	75
Diphtheria	103	Maternal Mortality	62—66
Dudley C.B. (Worcs.)—		Maternity and Nursing Homes	61
Sewage Disposal	85	Mayfield (Rural)—	
Dysentery	105	Water Supply of Calton ...	75

INDEX—continued.

	Page
Measles	105
Midwives, Provision and	
Inspection of	16—25
Recovery of fees for medical attendance	24
Subsidies	23
Post Certificate Training Scheme	24
Maternity Outfits	25
Milk Supply... ..	95
Milk and Dairies Act, 1915 ...	95
Milk, Special Designations ...	98
Newcastle Borough—	
Sewage Disposal Works ...	81
Newcastle (Rural)—	
Sewage Disposal at Keele ...	80
Water Supply in	76
Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927	61
Nursing in the home... ..	16
Oldbury (Worcs.)—	
Sewage Disposal Works ...	84
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	108
Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations	64
Poor Law Medical Out Relief	26—43
Quarry Bank—	
Sewage Disposal	87
Water Supply in	74
Rivers Pollution	
Prevention	77—88
Analyses of River Trent and Tributaries	78
Rowley Regis—	
Sewage Disposal	88
Rugeley—	
Sewage Disposal	82
Water Supply in	74
Scarlet Fever	103

	Page
Sedgley—	
Sewerage and Sewage Disposal in	85
Water Supply in	74
Seisdon (Rural)—	
Sewerage and Sewage Disposal	87
Water Supply in	76
Short Heath—	
Sewage Disposal	85
Smallpox Hospitals	58—60
Smallpox	103
Stafford (Rural)—	
Sewage Disposal	81
Water Supply at Colwich, etc.	76
Stillbirths	13, 26
Stoke-on-Trent City—	
Sewage Disposal	81
Stone (Rural)—	
Sewage Disposal in	81
Water Supply in Eccleshall and Acton	77
Statistics, Summary of	7
Table—	
Showing comparative birth-rates, 1889-1930	13
Showing death-rates in urban and rural districts 1889-1930	14
Showing deaths under 45 years of age, male and female, 1920-1930	15
Showing chief causes of death	14
Showing population in urban and rural districts... ..	12
Showing houses erected during year	92
Showing number of notified cases of tuberculosis	110
Showing death-rate from tuberculosis, 1914-1930	113
Showing working of bacteriological examination scheme	45

INDEX—continued.

	Page		Page
Showing working of Sale of Food and Drugs Acts during 1930	99—102	Uttoxeter (Rural)— Sewage Disposal	82
Showing examination of milk samples	47, 97	Water Supply of Rocester and Stramshall	77
Showing maternal mortality, 1921-1930	62	Vaccination Districts ...	26—43
Tables, General	115—125	Venereal Diseases, treatment of	72, 73
Showing infectious cases notified in 1930	106, 122—124	Examinations of Pathologi- cal Specimens	49
Showing vital statistics for 1930	116-121	Staffordshire cases treated in 1930	73
Showing working of the Midwives Acts	16—25	Vital Statistics (extracts) ...	7
Showing housing activities of Local Authorities ...	94a	Walsall (Rural)— Sewage Disposal in	84
Showing work of health visitors during 1930	125	Water Supplies	74—77
Tamworth, Urban and Rural (Joint)— Sewage Disposal Works ...	86	Wednesfield— Sewage Disposal in	86
Tettenhall (Urban)— Sewage Disposal	87	West Bromwich County Borough— Sewage Disposal Works ...	86
Tipton (Urban)— Sewage Disposal	86	Whooping Cough	105
Tuberculosis	109—113	Wolstanton— Sewage Disposal	81
Tutbury (Rural)— Water Supply of Hanbury ...	77	Wolverhampton County Borough— Sewage Disposal Works ...	82
Uttoxeter (Urban)— Sewage Disposal	81		

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

PRELIMINARY NOTE.

The Annual Report for 1930 has been prepared in accordance with the recommendations contained in Circular No. 1,119 of the Ministry of Health. The arrangement of the report differs somewhat from previous years as it is a modified survey report and contains details of the staff of the department together with a considerable amount of information relating to hospitals of all kinds which serve the area of the administrative county, as well as the arrangement of Poor Law districts, that are not usually required by the Ministry of Health.

The most important event of the year has been the transfer of the Poor Law functions to the County Councils on April 1st, and this, together with many other provisions in the Local Government Act, has thrown a large amount of unseen work on the department, of which no mention can be made in this report, particularly in connection with reviewing the accommodation at Poor Law Institutions, Isolation Hospital accommodation in the county, and work in connection with alterations to boundaries of county districts.

The vital statistics for 1930 show what a good year this has been from a health standpoint. The birth-rate remains higher, and the death-rate lower, in Staffordshire than that for England and Wales as a whole. The incidence of infectious disease has been remarkably low and compares most favourably with the preceding year. There is one matter we cannot congratulate ourselves on—maternal mortality—for this death-rate remains practically stationary though it is true it is slightly less than last year. In the appropriate section of the report an account is given of the measures that are being taken to

reduce this loss of life. It is a matter in which success can only be obtained by the active co-operation of all concerned, public bodies, doctors, midwives, and the mothers themselves, and, whilst we cannot look for immediate results, we can find some satisfaction in knowing that full advantage has been taken of the advice given by the special committee of the Central Department in this matter by authorising such extensions of the Health Visiting Scheme as were recommended.

In the appropriate section of the report some account is given of the work undertaken by Local Authorities in the provision of public water supplies and of arrangements made for dealing with sewage, which shows how much useful work has been accomplished and, in some instances, what is still outstanding. The section on housing is not so satisfactory, for fewer houses have been built during 1930 than in the previous year, but with the passing of the Housing Act, 1930, it is hoped that many difficulties that Local Authorities encountered in this part of their work will be met and that, consequently, future reports will show a great advance in this most important function of District Councils.

Finally, I would refer the reader to the section on the work of the Bacteriological Laboratory which continues to increase and now takes such an important part in safeguarding the health of the county.



STAFFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

Summary of Statistics.

1.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of Administrative County	...	...	(acres)	688,943
Population (for Death Rate)	...	...	(1930)	709,380
Population (for Birth Rate)	...	...	(1930)	710,830
Rateable Value at 1st April, 1930	...			£2,530,424
Estimated net product of a penny rate 1930-31				£9,485

2.—EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

	Total	M.	F.	
Live (Legitimate)	... 12,838	6,528	6,310	Birth-rate ... 18.6
Births (Illegitimate)	... 405	202	203	
Stillbirths	... 580	309	271	Rate per 1,000
				total births 41.96
Deaths	... 7,772	4,100	3,672	Death-rate 10.9
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth	...			From Sepsis ... 22
				From other causes ... 23
Deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births:—				
Legitimate 63, Illegitimate 101, Total 64.				
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	80
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	47
„ „ Diarrhoea (under two years of age)	...	...	...	89

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

1. Public Health Officers of the Authority.

(a) MEDICAL.

County Medical Officer of Health.

W. D. CARRUTHERS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

County Bacteriological Laboratory.

Bacteriologist:—J. Menton, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. & L.M.

County Chemical Laboratory.

Analyst:—E. V. Jones, F.I.C.

Maternity & Child Welfare.

Whole-Time School Medical Inspectors, performing
Maternity and Child Welfare work and Ante-Natal work.

Deputy School Medical Officer:—G. N. Anderson, M.B.,
Ch.B., D.P.H.

Whole-Time School Medical Inspectors:—

H. B. Binks, M.B., Ch. B., D.P.H.

H. B. Crawford, M.C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

A. P. Fry, M.C., M.B., B.S.

J. L. Gregory, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.F.P.S., D.P.H.

C. Hall, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

F. B. Mackenzie, D.S.O., M.C., M.A., M.B., Ch.B.,
D.P.H.

Jessie B. Maclachlan, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

A. Mathieson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

W. B. Moore, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Barbara Richardson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

C. N. Smith, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

M. L. Sutcliffe, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.P.M.

A. J. Watt, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., B.A.O.

W. F. Young, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

School Ophthalmic Surgeon:—J. Williamson, M.B.,
Ch.B.

Part-Time School Medical Inspector:—D. M. Wilson,
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

General Practitioners (Maternity & Child Welfare only—
one centre per week) :—

R. S. Burd, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
J. Dallow, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B.
E. W. Strange, M.D.

Consultants under the Puerperal Fever and Puerperal
Pyrexia Regulations and Consulting Obstetricians.

T. H. Richmond, O.B.E., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.,
Stoke-on-Trent.

F. Milnes Blumer, B.A., M.B., C.M., Stafford.

F. Edge, B.Sc., B.S., M.D., M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.,
Wolverhampton.

S. W. Maslen Jones, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
Wolverhampton.

N. L. Edwards, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
Derby.

(b) OTHERS.

County Sanitary Inspectors.

E. H. Hutchinson, Inspector of Nuisances, Cert. R.S.I.
Cert. Meat Inspector.
Sanitary Science Cert. (Edin.)
Hygiene Cert. (Edin.)

R. W. T. Owen, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector.

Inspectors of Midwives & Health Visitors.

Miss G. M. Hardy, C.M.B. Cert. Fully Trained.
Queen's Nurse.

Miss M. M. Whale, C.M.B. Cert. Fully Trained.

Miss L. H. Wooldridge, C.M.B. Cert. Fully
Trained. Health Visitors and School Nurses
Certificate R.S.I. (prior 1926). Inspector of
Nuisances. Cert. R.S.I.

Whole-Time Health Visitors:—

<i>Health Visitor.</i>				<i>Qualifications.</i>
Miss	A. E. Aspinall	...	...	2, 3,
,,	M. C. L. Baerlocher	...	...	1, 3, 11,
,,	A. E. Banton	...	...	1, 2, 3, 6, 13,
,,	E. M. Bell	...	...	2, 3,
,,	R. E. V. Bullock	...	...	2, 3, 5,
,,	A. E. Cooper	...	...	3,
,,	E. Currie	...	...	2, 3, 7,
,,	E. Duffy	...	...	2, 3, 12,
,,	L. Hallam (Commenced 15.8.30)	...	...	1, 2, 3, 5, 9,
,,	E. O. Harris	...	...	3,
,,	J. Holton	...	...	1, 2, 3, 7,
,,	E. Ibbertson	...	...	2, 3,
,,	A. Kynaston	...	...	2, 3,
,,	M. Latchford	...	...	3, 4,
,,	K. Lea	...	...	2, 3,
,,	T. Lowe	...	...	2, 3, 5, 7,
,,	M. V. McKean	...	...	1, 2, 3,
,,	E. Mellor	...	...	2, 3, 7, 10,
,,	F. A. Miles	...	...	2, 3, 7,
,,	L. Moorcroft	...	...	2, 3,
,,	M. L. Moore	...	...	1, 2, 3, 4, 8,
,,	E. M. Morgan	...	...	2, 3, 7,
,,	F. Morley	...	...	2, 3,
,,	A. Myatt (Commenced 23.8.30)	...	...	1, 2, 3, 5,
,,	K. E. M. O'Reilly	...	...	2, 3, 5, 7,
,,	E. Raynes	...	...	2, 3,
,,	M. A. Reeds	...	...	2, 3,
,,	E. Roe	...	...	2, 3, 5,
,,	H. I. Russell	...	...	2, 3, 7, 10,
,,	H. I. Smith	...	...	2, 3,
,,	L. M. Taylor	...	...	2, 3,
,,	R. Thomson	...	...	2, 3, 7,
,,	M. Turner	...	...	2, 3, 5,
,,	C. Waldron	...	...	2, 3,
,,	K. M. Webster	...	...	2, 3, 4, 5,
,,	M. Wilkins	...	...	2, 3, 4,
,,	M. C. Hyde (Lecturer on Mothercraft)	...	...	2, 3,
,,	E. E. Roberts (Lecturer on Mothercraft) (Left 4.4.30)	...	...	2, 3,

List of Qualifications.

1. Health Visitor's Certificate (Approved by Ministry of Health, 1926) R.S.I.
2. Trained Nurse.
3. Certificate of the Central Midwives Board.
4. Health Visitor's Certificate, R.S.I. (prior 1926).
5. Fever Training.
6. Massage Certificate.
7. Queen's Nurse.
8. Inspector of Nuisances Cert. R.S.I.
9. Tuberculosis Experience.
10. T.B. Certificate, Royal Chest Hospital.
11. Cert. of Sanitary Inspectors Exam. Board.
12. Special experience (4 months) Dietetics and Marasmic Children.
13. Orthopædic Experience (2 years).

Part-Time Health Visitors.

In addition to the permanent Staff, 46 District Nurses are employed as Part-Time Health Visitors.

Vaccination Officers.

The Administrative County is divided into 35 Vaccination Officers' Districts.

AREA AND POPULATION.

I have again to record an alteration both in the area and population of the administrative county. On April 1st, 1930, a portion of the Stone R.D., containing 431 acres with a population of 50 (census 1921) was absorbed by the City of Stoke-on-Trent. The necessary adjustments of birth and death rates are shown in the general mortality tables at the end of the report. The births and deaths are inclusive of those registered before the transfer took place.

With the exception of one district, viz., Lichfield Rural where there is a large Barracks, a single population is shown and this is applicable to both births and deaths.

The Registrar General supplies a "standardising factor" for correcting death rates in districts with a population of over 10,000. The rates produced by this method are strictly comparable, the factor being based on the age and sex of the population as indicated at the last census. The standardised death rates in those areas in which this method can be applied are shown in the Tables at the end of the Report.

The estimates of population as at the 30th June, 1930, which are shown in this report, have again been provided by the Registrar General as in former years. The method used in arriving at the estimates allows for varying rates of natural increase as evidenced by the births and deaths in each area, by migration as indicated from the Board of Trade returns, and changes in the numbers on the Parliamentary Register. This year the Registrar General has had the advantage of a further check due to the census, but in waiting for that return a delay has resulted in the issuing of the 1930 estimates of population and for this reason the majority of the district annual reports have been compiled with data obtained from the 1929 estimate of population of the Registrar General.

In the following table, the census population of the Administrative County for 1921, and the estimated population to the middle of 1930, are set forth:—

	Census, 1921	Estimated Population as at middle of 1930.	Estimated Population of Area as con- stituted 31.12.30.
Urban ..	492,333	497,170	497,170
Rural.. ..	218,532	* 212,210	*212,180
Total ..	† 710,865	709,380	709,350

* The estimated population for the birth-rate in the rural districts is 213,660 up to the middle of 1930, and 213,630 at the end of 1930, this small variation being due to the loss of the small part of the Stone R.D. as already mentioned.

† The Census population of the Administrative County as now constituted is less than this figure by about 49,019, owing to the absorption of certain districts in the extended County Borough of Stoke-on-Trent referred to in my Annual Report for 1922, the extension of Wolverhampton County Borough, 1927, the extension of West Bromwich County Borough, Birmingham City, and Sutton Coldfield Borough, 1928, the extension of Dudley County Borough, 1929, and the extension of Stoke-on-Trent City in 1930.

BIRTHS.

The live births registered in the Administrative County numbered 13,243, compared with 13,125 the previous year, the number in the urban districts being 9,534 and in the rural districts 3,709 compared with 9,444 and 3,681 respectively.

Stillbirths. There were 580 stillbirths registered during the year of which 406 were in urban and 174 in rural districts. The stillbirth rate per thousand of the population for both urban and rural districts is 0.81. During the same period the rate for England and Wales was 0.69 and for the large towns in England 0.71.

The mean birth-rates in the whole Administrative County and in the urban and rural districts respectively for eight quinquennial periods and for the past two years are shown in the following table, in which corresponding rates in England and Wales are included.

DISTRICTS.		LIVE BIRTH-RATE PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.									
		5 yrs. 1889- 1893.	5 yrs. 1894- 1898.	5 yrs. 1899- 1903.	5 yrs. 1904- 1908.	5 yrs. 1909- 1913.	5 yrs. 1914- 1918.	5 yrs. 1919- 1923.	5 yrs. 1924- 1928.	1929.	1930.
Staffordshire {	Combined Urban and Rural ..	33.6	33.2	32.5	30.3	27.8	24.0	24.1	20.2	18.4	18.6
	Urban	35.5	34.7	33.6	31.5	29.2	25.0	25.0	20.7	18.9	19.2
	Rural	30.2	30.5	30.2	27.0	24.4	21.6	22.0	19.0	17.4	17.3
England and Wales ..		30.8	29.7	28.7	26.9	24.5	20.4	21.3	17.8	16.3	16.3
Large Towns in England		31.5	30.7	29.7	27.8	25.2	*20.9	22.0	18.2	16.6	16.6

* 4 years.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths in the Administrative County amounted to 7,772, the number in the urban districts being 5,487 and in the rural districts 2,285.

In the following table comparative rates for eight quinquennial periods and for the past two years are given,

together with corresponding figures for the country as a whole, and for large and small towns throughout England:—

DISTRICTS.		DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.									
		5 yrs. 1889- 1893.	5 yrs. 1894- 1898.	5 yrs. 1899- 1903.	5 yrs. 1904- 1908.	5 yrs. 1909- 1913.	5 yrs. 1914- 1918.	5 yrs. 1919- 1923.	5 yrs. 1924- 1928.	1929	1930.
Staffordshire	Combined Urban and Rural	18.1	16.9	16.1	14.6	14.1	15.0	12.3	11.4	12.8	10.9
	Urban	18.9	17.5	16.6	15.1	14.7	15.5	12.6	11.5	13.1	11.0
	Rural.. ..	16.8	15.7	15.1	13.4	12.7	13.8	11.6	11.2	12.1	10.7
England and Wales		19.1	17.4	16.9	15.3	13.9	15.2	12.5	12.0	13.4	11.4
Large Towns		21.0	19.0	18.2	15.8	14.3	15.5	12.6	12.0	13.7	11.5
Smaller Towns.. ..		17.6	15.9	15.7	14.9	13.6	14.1	11.5	11.0	12.3	10.5

The death rate per thousand of the population for this year is 10.9, whilst for England and Wales it is 11.4. On referring to the table, which shows the death rates of 42 years, it will be observed that the rate for this year is the lowest ever recorded, and another interesting point is that throughout this long period the death rate in the county has been slightly lower than for England and Wales as a whole except in the quinquennial period 1909-13.

In the following Table I have shown the chief causes of death for the last eight years, the number given for 1930 being approximately 68.9 per cent. of the total deaths:—

TABLE SHOWING CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATH.

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
*Zymotic Diseases	540	271	604	337	386	242	376	30
Influenza	166	427	325	185	532	116	570	13
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ..	497	497	530	497	465	423	492	47
Tuberculosis, other forms	172	154	143	139	156	99	100	10
Cancer, Malignant Disease	716	639	790	785	803	851	899	91
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	485	487	542	464	465	430	462	43
Heart Disease	900	968	1053	1054	1047	1239	1448	136
Arterio-sclerosis	194	205	238	229	315	365	359	28
Bronchitis	644	687	648	544	650	395	622	35
Pneumonia	706	788	809	660	865	563	933	58
Congenital Debility, &c.	482	551	521	496	453	428	420	40

* Enteric Fever, Measles, Small-pox, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Diarrhœa.

The chief cause of death in 1930, as in previous years, recorded in the table, is heart disease. There has been a slight increase in the number of deaths from cancer and a slight decrease in the deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system. It will be noted that there is a marked diminution in the number of deaths from influenza this year compared with the previous year and the deaths from bronchitis and pneumonia are considerably less than in 1929.

The following table has been prepared covering the last 11 years in which the percentage of deaths under 45 years of age, is worked out in relation to the total deaths at all ages, and in the table the sexes are divided. It will be observed that as the years go on, the tendency is for the percentage of deaths under 45 to be reduced in both sexes, though this is more marked in females.

The figures shown in this table for this county confirm the statement often made that the expectation of life is being gradually extended.

Deaths under 45 years of age—Male and Female—
shewing percentage of total deaths (all ages).

YEAR	MALE			FEMALE		
	Deaths all ages	Deaths under 45	% of Total	Deaths all ages	Deaths under 45	% of Total
1920	4626	2295	49.61	4084	1935	47.38
1921	4545	2120	46.64	3985	1759	44.14
1922	4534	1943	42.85	4191	1793	42.78
1923	4197	1816	43.27	3788	1556	41.08
1924	4332	1795	41.43	3906	1520	38.91
1925	4556	1919	42.12	4161	1724	41.43
1926	4148	1658	39.97	3808	1441	37.84
1927	4458	1766	39.61	4082	1564	38.31
1928	3965	1449	36.54	3563	1180	33.12
1929	4813	1827	37.96	4293	1453	33.84
1930	4100	1473	35.92	3672	1211	32.98

2.—NURSING IN THE HOME.

(a) *General.*

The whole of the county, with the exception of a sparsely populated part of the Leek R.D., is served by District Nursing Associations. 78 of these are affiliated to the County Nursing Association and 7 work independently. All these Associations undertake general nursing in the home and 72 do midwifery.

As regards general nursing, all the nurses of the affiliated Associations are regularly inspected by the Superintendent of the County Nursing Association and those who undertake midwifery by the Inspectors of the Local Supervising Authority. The District Nursing Associations attend to domiciliary Poor Law cases for the Public Assistance Committee on payment. They also nurse cases of tuberculosis under a scheme of the Joint Committee when the Tuberculosis Officer of the area desires such assistance.

(b) *Infectious Diseases.*

The County Council have an arrangement with the County Nursing Association to provide nurses when asked for by the District Medical Officers of Health in the County Health Visiting Area for measles or epidemic diarrhoea.

3.—MIDWIVES.

The work undertaken under the Midwives Acts, 1902, 1918, and 1926, relates to the whole of the administrative county, with an estimated population at the middle of the year of 709,380, whilst the health visiting work is limited to the special health visiting area of the county which now has a population of 305,980, as estimated by the Registrar General.

265 midwives notified their intention to practise during the year. Of these, 255 were trained and 10 were bona-fide midwives. The only change since last year is a reduction in the number of trained midwives by one. In addition to these, 96 midwives residing in County Boroughs and adjoining counties, have also notified their intention to practise within the administrative county, compared with 95 last year.

The ages of midwives who were practising in the administrative county in the 10 years, 1921-1930, are indicated in groups in the following table, from which it will be observed that the majority are under 45 years of age:—

YEAR.	21 to 45			45 to 65			65 and upwards			Totals.		
	North	Central	South	North	Central	South	North	Central	South	North	Central	South
1921 ...	58	52	60	28	22	23	21	21	16	107	95	99
1922 ...	51	64	68	21	21	21	14	16	14	86	101	103
1923 ...	55	59	66	21	27	18	14	16	11	90	102	95
1924 ...	50	56	62	22	26	19	14	11	12	86	93	93
1925 ...	54	64	63	27	24	23	13	8	10	94	96	96
1926 ...	50	63	74	26	26	15	13	9	9	89	98	98
1927 ...	55	57	72	26	30	15	6	5	8	87	92	95
1928 ...	58	60	79	24	29	13	3	5	5	85	94	97
1929 ...	50	59	79	28	27	17	4	6	5	82	92	101
1930 ...	54	63	65	26	23	20	4	5	5	84	91	90

The number of cases attended by midwives during 1930 in the three areas of the county are as follows:—

	No. of Midwives.	Births attended	Total Births.	Percentage attended by Midwives.	Mean number of cases attended per Midwife.
North ...	84	1798	2952	60.9	21.4
Central ...	91	2834	3728	76.0	31.1
South ...	90	5483	6563	83.5	60.9

These do not include cases taken by midwives in their capacity as maternity nurses. It will be observed that in the south of the county the midwives attended 83.5 per cent. of confinements where the population is more urban in character, whilst in the northern area only 60.9 per cent. were midwives' cases, which is due to the fact that this is a more sparsely populated area and particularly in one portion of it the midwifery provision is not good.

The total number of cases attended by midwives only in the administrative county during 1930 was 10,115, the number of births registered being 13,243. The percentage taken by midwives in the county is, therefore,

76.4 compared with 77.4 in the previous year. The midwives also attended 1,465 cases as maternity nurses, of which 414 were in the northern area, 389 in the central, and 662 in the south of the county. The proportion of the maternity cases to the total cases taken by midwives in their capacity either as midwives or maternity nurses in the three areas of the county is 18.7 per cent. in the northern, 12.0 per cent. in the central, and 10.8 per cent. in the southern area. The number of births that were not attended by midwives in their capacity as midwives or maternity nurses in the administrative county is 1,663, of which 740 are in the northern area, 505 in the central, and 418 in the south of the county.

In compliance with the rules of the Central Midwives Board, 3,882 notifications have been received from certified midwives in 1930 under the four headings set forth in the following table, which includes figures for comparison with the past 10 years, together with the number of births attended by midwives:—

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Number of Births attended by Midwives	12800	13033	11637	11382	11780	12201	10282	10523	10154	10115
Sending for medical help	1948	1992	1894	2083	2219	2523	2564	2764	3154	3505
Still Births	244	245	230	211	190	208	212	208	233	225
Death of Mother	4	1	5	4	11	20	6	13	17	10
Death of Child	39	29	20	61	60	70	115	117	127	142

During the year investigation has been made with a view to seeing to what extent midwives have had occasion to call in medical assistance at confinements over a period of 16 years. The results are shown in the accompanying table, from which it will be observed that there has been a large increase in this period of the requests for medical help, which can be ascribed to the better trained type of midwife that is now practising. This is also reflected in the increase in the fees paid by the County Council to medical practitioners, as shown in a subsequent table.

Number of Practising Midwives, Confinements
taken by Midwives and Doctor's Calls
1915—1930.

Year.	No. of Practising Midwives	Trained.	Not Trained.	No. of Confinements taken by Midwives as Midwives.	Doctor's Calls (Mother or child)	% of Medical Calls.
1915	320	129	191	11,325	1,209	10.7
1916	307	137	170	10,632	1,291	12.1
1917	301	145	156	10,377	1,202	11.6
1918	288	152	136	10,174	1,165	11.4
1919	284	179	105	10,616	1,809	17.0
1920	286	181	105	13,770	1,769	12.8
1921	301	207	94	12,800	1,948	15.2
1922	290	224	66	13,033	1,992	15.3
1923	287	230	57	11,637	1,894	16.2
1924	272	225	47	11,382	2,083	18.3
1925	286	247	39	11,780	2,219	18.8
1926	285	250	35	12,201	2,523	20.7
1927	274	252	22	10,282	2,564	24.9
1928	276	263	13	10,523	2,764	26.2
1929	275	262	13	10,154	3,154	31.0
1930	265	255	10	10,115	3,505	34.6

The following figures show the causes which occasioned the sending for medical help:—

Causes of sending for Medical aid.	Northern District.	Central District.	Southern District.	Total.
PREGNANCY :				
Abortion	32	39	22	93
Threatened abortion	26	21	13	60
Puffiness of face and hands ..	6	5	12	23
Premature birth	7	9	—	16
Fainting	3	5	7	15
Varicose veins	5	9	24	38
Fits	2	2	4	8
Vaginal discharge	5	7	17	29
Unsatisfactory condition ...	23	40	142	205
Excessive sickness	16	19	18	53
Loss of blood	7	23	36	66
History of previous still-births and abortions	2	4	24	30
Odema of legs	10	10	11	31
Albuminuria	14	29	62	105
Sore of genitals	4	—	7	11
Contracted pelvis	9	7	14	30
Dental Caries	—	2	—	2
Cough	—	11	—	11
	171	242	413	826
LABOUR :				
Abnormal presentation ...	38	30	113	181
Delayed or difficult	156	245	381	782
Placenta prævia	4	9	6	19
Hæmorrhage ante	14	39	36	89
Ditto post	14	29	39	82
Eclampsia	1	1	4	6
Prolapse of cord	2	10	8	20
Lacerated perinæum	121	138	313	572
Retained placenta and membranes	21	28	34	83
Unsatisfactory condition ...	5	11	8	24
Inertia	17	45	—	62
Contracted pelvis	—	2	—	2
Purulent discharge	1	1	2	4
Cough	4	1	2	7
Albuminuria	1	2	1	4
	399	591	947	1937

Causes of sending for medical aid.	Northern District.	Central District.	Southern District.	Total.
LYING-IN :				
High temperature	28	28	66	122
Inflamed and painful leg ...	7	16	9	32
Convulsions	—	1	1	2
Unsatisfactory condition ...	15	12	16	43
Offensive lochia	4	1	3	8
Unusual swelling of breasts ..	1	2	6	9
Abdominal swelling and tenderness	4	2	5	11
	59	62	106	227
CHILD :				
Deformities	11	15	33	59
Convulsions	2	5	9	16
Inflamed & discharging eyes	29	24	95	148
Feebleness and prematurity ..	32	59	106	197
Unsatisfactory condition ...	8	8	18	34
Rash	5	2	3	10
Pemphigus	1	1	4	6
Spina Bifida	1	9	3	13
Hare lip and cleft palate ...	1	3	7	11
Club foot	1	3	7	11
Serious skin eruption	—	1	3	4
Jaundiced... ..	—	5	—	5
Triplets	1	—	—	1
	92	135	288	515
Grand Total	721	1030	1754	3505

In the following Table, in which the County is divided into three districts, the numbers of Midwives practising, with the notifications received from them, together with the visits, interviews and inquiries of the Inspectors of Midwives, are shown :—

VISITS OF INSPECTORS, NOTIFICATIONS, INQUIRIES, &C., DURING THE YEAR 1930.

District.	No. of Midwives on List at 31/12/30	Notifications.				Enquiries.																															
		Equip-ment.		Visits.	Interviews.	Medical Assistance.						Deaths.		Medical Assistance.						Deaths.			Medical Assistance.														
						Untrained.	Trained.	Full	Partial.	Ante-natal.	Labour			High Temp'ture	Other Conditions	Lying In.	Child.	Inflamed Eyes.	Other Conditions				Still Births.	Mother.	Child.	Puerperal Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia	Contact with infection.	Laying out the dead.	Artificial Feeding.	Ante-natal.	Labour,	High Temp'ture	Other Conditions	Lying In.	Child.	Inflamed Eyes.
North ..	84	81	3	82	2	382	313	171	399	28	31	29	63	73	3	34	13	22	38	9	25	—	1	28	7	42	12	14	2	3	11	15	37	3	—		
Central ..	91	87	4	88	3	407	351	242	591	28	34	24	111	51	5	48	13	36	49	6	33	1	—	26	—	37	4	9	4	1	9	28	49	1	1		
South ..	90	87	3	87	3	409	386	415	947	66	40	95	193	101	2	60	21	51	42	9	30	2	12	66	3	122	7	26	2	7	12	37	42	5	—		
Totals ..	265	255	10	257	8	1198	1050	826	1937	122	105	148	367	225	10	142	47	109	129	24	88	3	13	120	10	201	23	49	8	11	32	80	128	9	1		

On comparing these tables with similar ones in previous reports it is found that medical aid is called in during pregnancy to a much greater extent than formerly, and this would be expected owing to the attention now paid to ante-natal care both by the midwives under the rules of the Central Midwives Board and by the ante-natal work of the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme.

In addition to the routine enquiries conducted by the Midwives Inspectors, 2 irregularities were specially investigated. As a result one midwife was cautioned and one who appeared before the Local Supervising Authority voluntarily surrendered her certificate.

Since the Act came into operation, the names of 113 midwives have been removed from the Roll in consequence of action taken by the Local Supervising Authority.

During the year no deaths of practising midwives were reported.

In 1930, 9 District Nursing Associations who undertake midwifery were subsidised to the extent of £317 5s. 0d. At the end of the year there were 4 midwives in private practice receiving subsidies, and another midwife is provided with a telephone by the Local Supervising Authority in order that the area of her practice can be enlarged to include two somewhat isolated villages. On December 31st, 1930, there were 65 local Nursing Associations affiliated to the County Nursing Association, and 7 non-affiliated local Nursing Associations undertaking midwifery. The latter are Alrewas, Essington, Penn, Stafford, Stone and Tutbury Nursing Associations, and the Wolstanton Nursing Association have agreed to take emergency cases only.

Under Section 2 (1) of the Midwives and Maternity Homes Act, a total of £14 5s. 0d. was allowed by the County Council to various midwives as compensation for loss of practice on suspension after being in contact with a septic case, the midwife in each instance not being in default.

The Post-Certificate Course of Training at the Tipton Training Home for practising midwives, which started in November, 1925, has been continued. Two midwives in private practice and 3 from local Nursing Associations have attended the Course which is of a fortnight's duration. Under the scheme, each practising midwife will be given an opportunity of attending the course every four years.

Under the Rules of the Central Midwives' Board, a midwife has to send for medical help if any abnormality occurs, and in the Midwives' Act, 1918, provision is made for the payment of the doctor called in in this way, the fees allowed being according to a scale issued by the Ministry of Health.

During the financial year ending March, 1931, 3,506 notifications of sending for medical help were received, and out of this number medical practitioners claimed their fees from the County Council in 1,950 cases, that is 56 per cent. of the possible claims.

The fees paid by the County Council are as follows:—

FEES PAID TO MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS UNDER
MIDWIVES ACT, 1918.

Financial Year.	No. of Notifications of sending for Medical Aid.	No. of Claims received.	Percentage of Claims received to Notifications.	Total amount paid to Doctors during year.	Amounts recovered from Patients during year.
			%	£ s d.	£ s. d.
1925—26	2228	780	35	1100 15 0	366 9 9
1926—27	2641	1147	43	1702 19 3	408 4 6
1927—28	2556	1136	44	1598 5 9	503 1 0
1928—29	2874	1419	49	2053 0 6	599 12 3
1929—30	3319	1810	55	2352 17 6	723 6 9
1930—31	3506	1950	56	2631 2 0	616 15 3

The cost of collection is £200 per year. It will be observed that each year there has been an increase in the percentage of claims of fees from doctors in proportion to the number of requests for medical assistance.

No alteration has taken place in the income scale, which was drawn up for the guidance of the Collector when making application for the recovery of the fees, which is as follows:—

- (i) Where the net weekly income of the family after deducting 3s. 6d. for each child under 14 years of age does not exceed 30s., the County Council shall not claim repayment of the medical practitioner's fee.
- (ii.) Where the net weekly income of the family, calculated as above, is over 30s. but does not exceed 45s., the County Council shall claim repayment of one-half of such fee.
- (iii.) Where the net weekly income of the family calculated as above, exceeds 45s., the repayment of the whole of such fee shall be claimed.

Owing to the varying charges made for mileage by the medical practitioners, an arrangement has been made with the Local Branch of the British Medical Association for a uniform mileage fee of 1s. 6d. per mile one way only after two miles from the doctor's residence.

In January, 1930, arrangements were made for the issue of maternity outfits at the various Clinics and in the rural areas where no Clinic exists the Health Visitors were given charge of these. Expectant mothers apply either to the Centres or the Health Visitors for the outfits, two types of which are issued, one costing 6s. 2d. and the other 3s. During the year 27 of the larger outfits were sold and 12 of the smaller, and although these numbers are not large they will doubtless increase when it becomes generally known by the mothers that they are available.

STILLBIRTHS.

It has already been noted that 580 stillbirths were registered during the year. Of these 225 were reported by midwives under their rules and on comparing this figure with those for the past 9 years I find that there is little variation in this number. The result of the investigations made by the Midwives Inspectors into the cause of these stillbirths is as follows:—

Albuminuria	...	...	...	6
Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage			...	6
Cord prolapse	...	...	...	5
Cord round neck	...	...	...	4
Deformities	...	...	...	19
Difficult Labour	...	...	...	8
Fall and Shock	...	...	...	15
Ill-Nourished	...	...	...	4
Maceration	...	...	...	91
Malpresentation	...	...	...	11
Premature	...	...	...	31
Spina Bifida	...	...	...	1
Unsatisfactory Condition of Mother				12
Injury during Birth	...	...	...	7
History of previous still-births and abortions	...	...	...	1
Inattention at birth	...	...	...	4

Poor Law Medical Out-Relief.

The following table shows in detail the information asked for by the Ministry of Health. The districts remain as they were when the Guardians had control of them, except those that extended into County Boroughs or into another county and in such cases they have been altered to comprise parts of the administrative county only:—

RELIEF DISTRICTS, WITH POPULATIONS, AS
AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1930,
AND VACCINATION DISTRICTS.

Leek Guardians' Committee Area.

Parishes, etc. Comprising Districts.	Census Population 1921.	Name and Address of District Medical Officer. *Also Public Vaccinator for same area.
Leek U.D. ...	17,214	*H. Kelso Watson, M.B., Ch.B., Stockwell St., Leek.
Lowe ...	255	
	17,469	
Bradnop ...	423	J. M. Johnson, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., Ball Haye Street, Leek.
Heaton ...	355	
Leekfrith ...	598	
Onecote ...	337	
Rudyard ...	78	
Rushton James ...	231	
Rushton Spencer ...	360	
Tittesworth ...	120	
	2,502	
Endon & Stanley ...	1,512	J. A. Davenport, M.B., Ch.B., Norton-in-the- Moors.
Horton ...	1,504	
Longsdon ...	715	
	3,731	
Fawfieldhead ...	474	*D. S. Twigg, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Hartington, Buxton. (Also serves parishes in Derby- shire).
Heathylee ...	333	
Hollinsclough ...	210	
Longnor ...	444	
Quarnford ...	295	
Sheen ...	304	
Warslow & Elkstones	419	Included in Uttoxeter Guardians Area.
Alstonfield ...	402	
Wetton ...	275	
	3,156	

Parishes, etc. Comprising Districts.	Census Population 1921.	Name and Address of District Medical Officer. *Also Public Vaccinator for same area.
Bagnall	673	*C. S. Glass, M.B., Ch.B., Norton-in-the-Moors.
Norton-in-the-Moors	3,903	
	4,576	
Biddulph U.D.	7,931	*J. Craig, M.B., M.R.C.S., The Homestead, Biddulph.
Alton	1,367	*F. A. Simpson, B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Alton, Stoke-on-Trent
Bradley-in-the-Moors	57	
Cauldon	464	
Cotton	623	
Farley	272	
Oakamoor	1,033	
	3,816	
Caverswall	2,018	*F. H. Hawley, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Blythe Bridge, Stoke-on-Trent.
Cheadle	6,178	*J. L. McBean, M.B., Ch.B., Daisy Bank, Cheadle.
Dilhorne	687	
Kingsley	2,188	
	9,053	
Checkley	2,367	*E. R. Boyd, M.B., Ch.B., Blythe Bridge, Stoke- on-Trent.
Draycott-in-the-Moors	400	
Forsbrook	2,028	
	4,795	
Cheddleton	3,401	*D. M. Wilson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., The Avenue, Cheadle.
Consall	242	
Ipstones	1,757	
	5,400	

Newcastle Guardians' Committee Area.

Parishes, etc. Comprising Districts.	Census Population 1921.	Name and Address of District Medical Officer. *Also Public Vaccinator for same area.
Clayton ...	349	*W. Michael, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., 64, King St., Newcastle.
Keele ...	1,093	
Newcastle M.B.	20,410	
	21,852	
Audley U.D. (part) ...	8,855	*W. Megaw, B.A., B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., Urban House, Audley.
Balterley ...	234	
Betley ...	715	
	9,804	
Audley U.D. (part) ...	5,883	*W. A. MacDonald, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., Ivy Cottage, Talke. (Also serves area in City of Stoke-on- Trent).
Kidsgrove U.D.	9,346	
	15,229	
Chorlton ...	316	*A. B. Gittens, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Town House, Madeley.
Madeley ...	2,883	
Maer ...	410	
Whitmore ...	327	
	3,936	
Silverdale ...	8,235	*L. A. Daly, L.M.S.S.A., Oak Villa, Silverdale.
Chesterton ...	7,439	F. P. S. Thomas, M.D., Ch.B., Porthill, Stoke- on-Trent.
Wolstanton ...	13,558	*W. E. L. Horner, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Wolstanton

Parishes, etc. Comprising Districts.	Census Population 1921.	Name and Address of District Medical Officer. *Also Public Vaccinator for same area.
Ashley	833	*F. L. Lewis, M.B., Ch.B., Blackfirs, Ash- ley Heath, Market Drayton. (Also serves parishes in Shrop- shire).
Mucklestone	713	
	1,546	
Tyrley and Blore	737	*A. L. Low, M.B., Poign- ton House, Market Drayton. (Also serves parishes in Shrop- shire).

Stafford Guardians' Committee Area.

Baswich, Milford & Walton	873	*F. N. Cookson, M.D., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Lichfield Rd., Stafford
Brocton	2,357	
Castle Church	619	
Hopton & Coton	310	
Marston	117	
Stafford M.B. (South)	8,223	
Whitgreave	168	
Worston	9	
Yarlet	115	
	12,791	
Bradley	347	*C. Reid, O.B.E., M.B., C.M., 9, Tipping St., Stafford.
Creswell	69	
Ellenhall	224	
Haughton	567	
Ranton	254	
Seighford	868	
	2,329	
Stafford (North)	20,412	*N. M. Miller, M.B., Ch.B., Foregate St., Stafford.

Parishes, etc. Comprising Districts.	Census Population 1921.	Name and Address of District Medical Officer. *Also Public Vaccinator for same area.
Gnosall	2,039	C. B. Davies, M.C., L.M.S.S.A., White House, Gnosall.
Norbury	237	
Church Eaton	585	Included in Cannock Guardians' Committee Area.
	2,861	
Fulford (except part of Stallington & Moddershall).		*A. C. Fry, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Stone.
Stone R.D. (except part of Oulton, Meaford & Darlaston, and the whole of Tittensor and Beech)	2,711	
Hilderstone	377	
Milwich	450	
Sandon	477	
Stone U.D.	5,552	
	9,567	
Adbaston	558	E. A. Elkington, M.B., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Newport, Salop. (Also serves an area in Shropshire).
Forton	450	
High Offley	645	
Weston Jones	120	
	1,773	
Blymhill	422	*S. B. Legge, M.D., Ch.B., Idsall House, Shifnall. (Also serves an area in Shrop- shire).
Weston-under-Lizard	267	
	689	

Parishes, etc. Comprising Districts.	Census Population 1921.	Name and Address of District Medical Officer. *Also Public Vaccinator for same area.
Chebsey	465	*H. W. Gosse, M.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M., Eccleshall.
Cold Norton	79	
That part of parish of Eccleshall lying south of road from Eccle- shall to Hook Gate...	3,001	
	3,545	
That part of parish of Eccleshall lying north of road from Eccle- shall to Hook Gate ...	629	*J. F. Fernie, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Ivy House, Aston, Stone.
Standon	464	
Stone R.D. (Tittensor and Beech)	x	
Swynnerton	891	
Barlaston	826	
Trentham	719	
Fulford (part)	x	
Stone R.D. (part) ...	x786	
	4,315	
Chartley Holme	41	*F. W. Harrowell, M.B., Ch.B., Gt. Haywood.
Colwich	1,570	
Fradswell	189	
Gayton	185	
Ingestre	145	
Salt and Enson	436	
Stowe	870	
Tixall	282	
Weston-on-Trent	414	
	4,132	

Uttoxeter Guardians' Committee Area.

Parishes, etc. Comprising Districts.	Census Population 1921.	Name and Address of District Medical Officer. *Also Public Vaccinator for same area.
Blore-with-Swinscoe ...	185	*J. T. B. Hall, M.B.,
Calton ...	249	Ch.B., Waterhouses,
Ilam ...	200	Ashbourne. (Also
Ramshorn ...	84	serves part of Derby-
Stanton ...	257	shire).
Waterfall ...	462	
Wootton ...	165	
Butterton ...	247	Included in Leek Guardians' Committee Area.
Grindon ...	325	
	2,174	

Bramshall ...	176	*H. Foxton, M.C., M.B.,
Draycott-in-the-Clay ...	503	Ch.B., Carter Street,
Gratwich ...	60	Uttoxeter.
Kingstone ...	241	
Marchington ...	504	
Marchington Woodlands	278	
Uttoxeter R.D....	1,096	
Uttoxeter U.D.	5,363	
	8,221	

Abbots Bromley ...	1,516	*J. M. Anderson, M.B.,
Blithfield ...	295	Ch.B., Abbots Brom-
Newborough	496	ley.
	2,307	

Field ...	51	*G. H. Brown, M.D.,
Leigh ...	819	Ch.B., Tean, Stoke-on
	870	-Trent. (Also serves part of Derbyshire).

Parishes, etc. Comprising Districts.	Census Population 1921.	Name and Address of District Medical Officer. *Also Public Vaccinator for same area.
Croxden ...	216	*K. V. Smith, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Rocester. (Also serves part of Derbyshire).
Denstone ...	857	
Rocester ...	1,187	
	2,260	
Calwich ...	115	*E. A. Sadler, M.D., M.R.C.S., The Mansion, Ashbourne. (Also serves part of Derbyshire).
Ellastone ...	243	
Mayfield ...	1,232	
Okeover ...	73	
Prestwood ...	51	
	1,714	
Anslow ...	350	*J. N. Gale, M.B., Ch.B., Croft House, Tutbury (Also serves part of Derbyshire).
Hanbury ...	501	
Outwoods ...	1,013	
Rolleston ...	764	
Stretton ...	789	
Tutbury ...	2,062	
	5,479	
Barton-under-Needwood	1,612	*T. Dixon, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Barton- under-Needwood.
Branston ...	837	
Dunstall ...	204	
Tatenhill ...	590	
Wichnor ...	186	
	3,429	

Lichfield Guardians' Committee Area.

Alrewas ...	1,548	*R. Chester, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Erne Lodge, Alrewas.
Elford ...	405	
Haselour ...	36	
	1,989	

Parishes, etc. Comprising Districts.	Census Population 1921.	Name and Address of District Medical Officer. *Also Public Vaccinator for same area.
Croxall	233	*R. Chester, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Erne Lodge, Alrewas.
Edingale	124	
Harlaston	228	
	585	
Fisherwick	149	L. S. Tomkys, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Westgate Cottage, Lichfield.
Freeford	59	
Fulfen	63	
Lichfield, St. Chad ...	2,238	
Lichfield, St. Michael	3,960	
Streethay	264	
Swinfen and Packington	224	
Tamhorn	19	
Weeford	245	
Whittington	2,525	
	9,746	
Curborough & Elmhurst	214	T. D. Stuart Shaw, M.B., C.M., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., The Red House, Lichfield.
Lichfield, St. Mary ...	2,041	
Lichfield, The Close ...	154	
Lichfield, The Friary ...	—	
Shenstone (part) ...	1,901	
Wall	330	
	4,640	
Armitage	1,622	*J. H. Whiteside, M.B., C.M., Armitage.
Brereton	3,392	
Colton	687	
Longdon	1,255	
Mavesyn Ridware ...	454	
Pipe Ridware	52	
Rugeley U.D.	4,607	
	12,069	

Parishes, etc. Comprising Districts.	Census Population 1921.	Name and Address of District Medical Officer. *Also Public Vaccinator for same area.
Burntwood, etc. ...	9,302	*W. Fraser, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., Chase Lodge, Chasetown.
Farewell & Chorley ...	224	
Hammerwich ...	1,772	
Shenstone (part) ...	510	
Ogley Hay R.D. ...	315	
Brownhills U.D. (Shire Oak) ...	1,396	Included in Cannock Guardians Committee Area.
Brownhills U.D. (Ogley Hay) ...	2,693	
	16,212	
Hamstall Ridware ...	312	*C. J. Armson, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Brook House, Yoxall.
Kings Bromley ...	544	
Yoxall ...	1,025	
	1,881	
Hopwas Hayes ...	8	*W. Lowson, M.B., Ch.B., Colehill, Tam- worth. (Also serves part of Warwick- shire).
Syerscote ...	31	
Statfold ...	53	
Tamworth U.D. ...	8,030	
Wigginton ...	1,523	
	9,645	
Clifton Campville & Haunton ...	449	*J. R. Salmond, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., Lind- ores, Appleby Magna. (Also serves part of Warwickshire).
Thorpe Constantine ...	80	
	529	
Drayton Bassett ...	365	*W. C. Whiteside, M.B., Ch.B., Fazeley. (Also serves part of War- wickshire).
Fazeley ...	1,909	
Hints ...	184	
	2,458	

Parishes, etc. Comprising Districts.	Census Population 1921.	Name and Address of District Medical Officer. *Also Public Vaccinator for same area.
Canwell ...	... 172	*T. Betteridge, B.A., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Sutton Coldfield. (Also serves part of War- wickshire).

Cannock Guardians' Committee Area.

Brewood ...	... 2,578	W. B. Kirkaldy, M.D.,
Lapley ...	... 734	C.M., Bargate Close,
Stretton ...	... 178	Brewood.
	3,490	

Cannock U.D. (part) ...	26,554	T. Hutchinson, M.R.C.
Cheslyn Hay ...	3,232	S., L.R.C.P., The
Great Wyrley ...	2,701	Laurels, Cannock.
Hilton ...	73	
Hatherton ...	532	
Huntington ...	922	
Saredon ...	375	
Shareshill ...	391	
	34,780	

Cannock U.D. (Hednesford) ...	5,768	*R. Holton, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., The Gables, Hednesford.
----------------------------------	-------	---

Brownhills U.D. (part) ...	Say 3,194	R. A. S. Eden, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., Norton Canes.
-------------------------------	-----------	--

Brownhills U.D. (part) ...	Say 2,614	R. G. Bradford, M.D., Ch.B., Coombe House, Brownhills.
-------------------------------	-----------	--

Parishes etc. Comprising Districts.	Census Population 1921.	Name and Address of District Medical Officer. *Also Public Vaccinator for same area.
Acton Trussell & Bednall	540	*W. W. Nock, M.R.C.S.,
Coppenhall ...	86	L.R.C.P., Ivy House,
Dunston ...	279	Penkridge.
Kinvaston ...	14	
Penkridge ...	2,570	
Teddesley Hay ...	130	
	3,619	
Bushbury ...	713	R. C. Davison, M.B.,
Featherstone ...	39	B.S., The Crest,
	752	Oxley Bank, Wolver-
		hampton.
Essington ...	2,393	*E. P. Drabble, M.R.C.S.,
		L.R.C.P., Bloxwich
		Walsall.

Wednesbury Guardians' Committee Area.

Pelsall ...	3,921	*J. Stewart, B.Sc., M.B.,
Rushall ...	3,256	Ch.B., Walsall Wood.
Brownhills U.D.	}	Included in Cannock
(Walsall Wood) ...		
	15,528	Guardians' Committee
		Area.
Wednesbury U.D. Say	14,026	G. E. V. Morris,
		M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
		Oakeswell Hall, Wed-
		nesbury.
Wednesbury U.D. Say	9,351	L. A. Dingley, M.D.,
		F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
		Holyhead Rd., Wed-
		nesbury.
Wednesbury U.D. Say	7,013	H. F. Jukes, M.B.,
		Ch.B., King's Hill,
		Wednesbury.

Parishes, etc. Comprising Districts.	Census Population 1921.	Name and Address of District Medical Officer. *Also Public Vaccinator for same area.
Darlaston U.D.	... 18,208	*H. W. Smith, M.B.,
Bentley ...	... 417	C.M., Atlanta House, Darlaston.
	18,625	
Aldridge ...	... 3,193	*V. E. Milne, M.B.,
Great Barr ...	... 2,232	Ch.B., D.P.H.,
	5,425	Montrose House, Aldridge.
Tipton U.D. ...	... 13,274	R. N. Bullock, M.B.,
		Ch.B., 99, Dudley Rd., Tipton.
Tipton U.D. ...	... 20,856	W. Murdoch, M.C.,
		M.B., Ch.B., Ander- son Road, Tipton.

Bilston Guardians' Committee Area.

Bilston U.D. ...	... 27,556	*V. M. Lambah, M.B.,
		Ch.B., B.Sc., Ivy House, Bilston.
Short Heath U.D. ...	... 4,469	T. M. Crawford, M.C.,
Willenhall U.D. ...	... 19,665	B.A., L.R.C.P.,
	24,134	L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., Bloxwich Rd., Will- enhall.
Wednesfield ...	... 7,446	F. R. Byrne-Quinn,
		L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., Stafford St., Wolverhampton. (Also serves part of Wolverhampton).
Codsall ...	... 1,805	*F. A. Cooke, M.D., B.S.,
Tettenhall U.D. ...	... 5,488	Clifton Road, Tetten- hall.
Wrottesley ...	... 1,405	
	8,698	

Parishes, etc. Comprising Districts.	Census Population 1921.	Name and Address of District Medical Officer. *Also Public Vaccinator for same area.
Bobbington ...	325	*G. R. Kennedy, M.B., Ch.B., Claverley, Wolverhampton. (Also serves part of Shropshire).
Pattingham ...	690	
Trysull & Seisdon ...	597	
	1,612	
Himley ...	349	*C. L. Spackman, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Wellington House, Pennfields, Wolver- hampton.
Lower Penn ...	386	
Swindon ...	422	
Upper Penn ...	2,789	
Wombourne ...	1,670	
	5,616	
Enville ...	657	*J. R. Dallow, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., River- side, Kinver.
Kinver ...	2,886	
	3,543	
Patshull ...	185	*D. J. Legge, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.R.F.P.S., Albrighton, Wolver- hampton. (Also serves area in Shrop- shire).

Rowley Regis Guardians' Committee Area.

Rowley Regis U.D. Say	16,600	*J. H. Beasley, L.M.S.S. A., Highfield House, Blackheath.
Rowley Regis U.D. Say	23,425	*T. M. Tibbetts, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Feather- knowl, Old Hill.
Kingswinford R.D. (part) ... Say	15,150	H. W. Plant, B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., The Plantation, Pens- nett.

Parishes, etc. Comprising Districts.	Census Population 1921.	Name and Address of District Medical Officer. *Also Public Vaccinator for same area.
Kingswinford R.D. (part) ... Brierley Hill U.D. (part) ... Say 11,036		F. P. Fisher, M.C., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Talbot House, Brierley Hill.
Amblecote U.D. Kingswinford R.D. (part) ... Quarry Bank U.D. (part) ... Say 6,258		W. Tweddell, M.B. Ch.B., White House, Wordsley.
Brierley Hill U.D. (part) ... Quarry Bank U.D. (part) ... Say 13,108		R. C. Gifford, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., 30, Moor Street, Brierley Hill.
Sedgley U.D. 17,300		*C. H. G. Bekenn, M.B., Ch.B., Hilton Lodge, Sedgley.
Coseley U.D. ... Say 11,098		*A. D. Millington, M.B., Ch.B., Woodsetton, Dudley.
Coseley U.D. ... Say 13,115		*C. H. Waddell, L.R.C.P.I. and L.M., L.R.C.S.I. and L.M., Alpha House, Coseley

PUBLIC VACCINATORS WHERE VACCINATION DISTRICTS
DIFFER FROM POOR LAW MEDICAL RELIEF DISTRICTS.

Leek Guardians' Committee Area.

Parishes, etc. Comprising district.	Public Vaccinator
Bradnop, Heaton, Leekfrith, Onecote, Rudyard, Rushton James, Rushton Spencer, Tittesworth	H. Kelso Watson, M.B., Ch.B., Leek.

Parishes, etc. Comprising district.	Public Vaccinator
Endon & Stanley, Horton, Longsdon	E. Somerville, M.D., Ch.B., F.R.C.S., St. Edward Street, Leek.

Newcastle Guardians' Committee Area.

Chesterton	S. E. Smyth, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., Ches- terton.
-------------------	---

Stafford Guardians' Committee Area.

Gnosall, Church Eaton (Cannock Guardians' Com- mittee Area)	C. B. Davies, M.C., L.M.S.S.A., Gnosall.
Adbaston, Forton, High Offley, Norbury, Weston Jones ...	E. A. Elkington, M.B., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Newport, Salop.

Lichfield Guardians' Committee Area.

Swinfen & Packington, Wall, Weeford, Shenstone (part)	T. D. S. Shaw, M.B., C.M., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., Lichfield.
Curborough and Elmhurst, Fisherwick, Freeford, Ful- fen, Lichfield—St. Chad, The Close, The Friary, St. Mary, St. Michael; Street- hay, Tamhorn, Whittington	L. S. Tomkys, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Lichfield.

Cannock Guardians' Committee Area.

Brewood, Featherstone, Lap- ley, Stretton	W. B. Kirkaldy, M.D., C.M., Brewood.
Cannock U.D. (part), Hather- ton, Hilton, Huntington, Saredon, Shareshill ...	J. R. Eden, M.B., Ch.B., High Green, Cannock
Cheslyn Hay, Great Wyrley...	O. W. R. Tomkinson, M.B., Ch.B., Dorset House, Cheslyn Hay.

Parishes, etc. Comprising district.				Public Vaccinator
Bushbury	...	...	...	R. C. Davison, M.B., B.S., Oxley Bank.
Brownhills Canes)	U.D.	(Norton	...	R. A. S. Eden, M.B., C.M., D.P.H., Norton Canes.

Wednesbury Guardians' Committee Area.

Wednesbury U.D.	...	...	G. E. V. Morris, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Wednesbury.
Tipton East	...	...	W. Murdoch, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., Tipton.
Tipton West	...	...	N. V. Williams, M.B., Ch.B., 27, Victoria Rd., Tipton.

Bilston Guardians' Committee Area.

Wednesfield U.D., and small portion of Willenhall U.D.	F. R. Byrne-Quinn, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., Wolver- hampton.
Short Heath U.D., Willenhall (except for small portion)...	T. M. Crawford, M.C., B.A., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., Willenhall.

Rowley Regis Guardians' Committee Area.

Kingswinford No. 1	...	...	W. Tweddell, M.B., Ch.B., Wordsley.
Kingswinford No. 2	...	...	R. C. Gifford, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Brierley Hill.
Kingswinford No. 3	...	...	H. W. Plant, B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Pensnett.

These districts include Amblecote U.D., Brierley Hill U.D., Quarry Bank U.D., and Kingswinford R.D.

County Bacteriological Laboratory.

During 1930, 32,621 investigations were conducted, being an increase of 5,113 on the previous year. Of these, 23,687 were of a general bacteriological nature and 8,934 were for the diagnosis and tests for cure for venereal diseases. The general bacteriological work was for the most part from the administrative County, but 363 milk examinations were undertaken for the City of Stoke-on-Trent and 52 for the County Borough of Dudley. Of the tests for venereal diseases, 3,032 were from patients resident in Staffordshire, 4,977 from patients resident in the City of Stoke-on-Trent, 360 from patients resident in the County Borough of Dudley, and 557 from patients resident in other areas outside the administrative County.

The steady increase in this work from year to year can be attributed to several circumstances, the most important of which are:—The ever increasing tendency of medical practitioners to use the diagnostic facilities available; the advent of new tests; the additional demands made on the laboratory by the various Acts and Orders regulating the milk supply, and the consequent extensions of the work into the domains of veterinary and dairy bacteriology; the undertaking of work for the County coroners; the growing interest of the various Sanitary Authorities in the bacteriological purity of water supplies; and the gradually increasing number of specimens received from outside Authorities. The details are as follows:—

GENERAL BACTERIOLOGY.

	Water examinations	Milk examinations	Diphtheria	Tuberculosis	Cerebrospinal fever	Ringworm	Malaria	Typhoid and Paratyphoid fever	Brucella infections	Food poisoning	Dysentery (all types)	Other examinations	Total
Quarter 1st Jan., 1930 to 31st Mar., 1930	32	1524	3510	617	24	86	-	94	14	42	98	125	6166
Quarter 1st April, 1930 to 30th June, 1930	20	1521	2795	611	24	83	-	179	29	289	201	322	6074
Quarter 1st July, 1930 to 30th Sept., 1930	49	1480	2333	610	—	68	1	158	20	62	142	231	5154
Quarter 1st Oct., 1930 to 31st Dec., 1930	48	1636	2991	667	3	74	1	202	26	88	190	367	6293
Total ...	149	6161	11629	2505	51	311	2	633	89	481	631	1045	23,687

The 2,505 examinations under "Tuberculosis" included 2,220 of sputa; 32 pus; 13 pleural fluids; 26 cerebro-spinal fluid; 6 exudates; 113 urines; 8 fæces; 78 biological tests; and 9 meats.

The 89 investigations under the heading of "Brucella Infections" consisted of 71 examinations of blood specimens from cattle, and 18 from human beings. This organism causes contagious abortion in cattle and a type of undulant fever in human beings. This infection in man is being diagnosed with increasing frequency in this country during recent years.

The 1,045 "Other examinations" included 262 bacteriological and cytological examinations of various body fluids and exudates; 40 blood cultures; 12 samples of ice cream; four specimens for anthrax; 95 medico-legal examinations; three examinations for Vincent's Angina, and various other miscellaneous investigations.

The majority of the serological tests for food-poisoning were done for exclusion purposes and fortunately proved negative, but there was one outbreak which, though confined to one family, deserves mention. It occurred in the Walsall Rural district. Eight people were involved and there were three deaths. The American Hog Cholera bacillus was recovered from the excretions of the patients. This micro-organism is extremely rare in this country. The infection arose after partaking of a pork pie.

In connection with the milk investigations, the reasons for these examinations and the sources of the samples are shown in the accompanying tables.

		Bacteriological Count and Coliform Content.			Biological Tests.			Grand Total
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total	Negative	Positive	Total	
For Grade A. Standard and Grade A. Licence.	First Quarter	214	11	225	53	5	58	283
	Second	209	23	232	78	4	82	314
	Third	196	19	215	58	5	63	278
	Fourth	237	11	248	69	5	74	322
For Grade A.T.T. Standard and Grade A.T.T. Licence.	First	30	3	33	12	1	13	46
	Second	27	5	32	10	—	10	42
	Third	19	8	27	7	—	7	34
	Fourth	32	—	32	8	—	8	40
For Certified Standard.	First	8	—	8	2	—	2	10
	Second	10	—	10	2	—	2	12
	Third	6	—	6	2	—	2	8
	Fourth	11	—	11	2	—	2	13
For Pasteurised Standard.	First	15	2	17	12	—	12	29
	Second	20	1	21	18	—	18	39
	Third	23	2	25	20	1	21	46
	Fourth	17	—	17	14	—	14	31
Submitted by farmers, retailers and others for their own information.	First	22	7	29	8	2	10	39
	Second	16	6	22	4	—	4	26
	Third	9	4	13	12	—	12	25
	Fourth	43	22	65	4	—	4	69
Milk & Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915.	First	366	118	484	552	72	624	1108
	Second	300	165	465	553	65	618	1083
	Third	226	250	476	546	58	604	1080
	Fourth	335	138	473	578	99	677	1150
Tuberculosis Order, 1925.	First	—	—	—	2	—	2	2
	Second	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Third	—	—	—	—	6	6	6
	Fourth	—	—	—	1	2	3	3
		2391	795	3186	2627	325	2952	6138

	Bacteriological Count and Coliform Content.	Biological Test.	Direct Film for Acid-fast Bacilli.	Examination for Cause of Taint.	Diseased Milk for Vaccine.
<i>From the Official Sampler to the County.</i>					
(a) Special Designations Order, 1925 ...	1019	369	—	—	—
(b) Milk & Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915 ...	1564	1564	—	—	—
<i>From Veterinary Surgeons.</i>					
(a) Tuberculosis Order, 1925 ...	—	11	—	—	—
(b) Milk & Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915 ...	—	676	8	—	—
Diseased Milk for vaccines ...	—	—	—	—	6
<i>From Staffordshire Farm Institute, Producers and Retailers.</i>					
For Grade A. Licence ...	8	—	—	—	—
Experimental for Grade A. ...	14	1	—	—	—
Experimental for Grade A.T.T.	5	1	—	—	—
For Grade A. Standard ...	30	—	—	—	—
For information ...	118	25	—	4	—
<i>From Authorities outside the Administrative County.</i>					
	428	305	5	—	—
	3186	2952	13	4	6

Close co-operation has been maintained with the private medical practitioners; the local Medical Officers of Health, the Veterinary Inspectors, the School Medical Service, and the Staffordshire Farm Institute.

The details of the Venereal Diseases tests are shown in the following table.

EXAMINATIONS OF PATHOLOGICAL SPECIMENS
CONDUCTED UNDER THE VENEREAL
DISEASES SCHEME DURING THE YEAR 1930.

	For Detection of		For Wassermann Reaction.	Sigma, Kahn & Meinicke Reactions.	Other Examina- tions.	Total.
	Spirochetes	Gonococci				
1st Quarter.	1	161	1247	745	33	2187
2nd Quarter	...	123	1145	757	75	2100
3rd Quarter	...	82	1220	830	105	2267
4th Quarter	...	104	1150	1027	91	2372
TOTAL ..	1	470	4762	3389	304	8926

The 304 "other examinations" included under the Venereal Diseases scheme were:—31 cerebrospinal fluids for cell count, globulin and colloidal gold test; 267 complement fixation tests for gonorrhoea; the examination of 5 urines for gonococci; and the making of 1 culture for gonococci. In addition, 8 bottles of toxin-free gonococcal vaccine were prepared.

A special investigation as to the comparative values of the various serological tests for syphilis is at present being conducted in this laboratory.

Hospitals.

The following tables have been prepared at the request of the Ministry of Health to show the provision made in the area for all hospital services, public or voluntary. These are divided into:—

- (a) Voluntary Hospitals.
- (b) Hospital accommodation at Public Assistance Institutions.
- (c) Isolation Hospitals for smallpox and general infectious disease.

HOSPITALS OUTSIDE COUNTY BOUNDARY
BUT AVAILABLE FOR STAFFORDSHIRE CASES.

Derby Royal Infirmary. General.

Derby Women's Hospital.

Derby Sick Children's Hospital.

Kidderminster and General District Hospital.

Macclesfield Infirmary. General.

Birmingham—

Children's Hospital.

Ear and Throat Hospital.

General Hospital.

Eye Hospital.

Lying-in Hospital.

Homoeopathic Hospital.

Queen's Hospital.

Nervous Diseases Hospital.

Cripples Hospital.

Women's Hospital.

St. Chad's Hospital.

Skin and Urinary Hospital.

Active co-operation exists with the voluntary hospitals in this area and on referring to the tabular statement relating to Poor Law Institutions it will be seen that arrangements have been made with the larger voluntary hospitals for treating such cases as are referred to them by the Public Assistance Committee. A survey of the hospital provision in the twelve mixed institutions belonging to the Public Assistance Committee has now been made and proposals are under consideration for the grouping of these for various purposes; under such a scheme two of the Institutions will probably be utilised and extended as general hospitals. During the investigations that were made when preparing a report on the Institutions for the consideration of the Committee, consultations took place with the Voluntary Hospitals Committee which has been set up by the voluntary hospitals with a view to seeing what further co-operation could take place so that any overlapping of services would be avoided. During these discussions it was evident what a valuable part the voluntary hospitals take in providing for the needs of the area and what pressure is placed on their resources by the applications for treatment they receive. It was decided by the Voluntary Hospitals Committee to set up three sub-committees for the three areas of the county, who would be called together as occasion demanded to consult with us when framing proposals for the establishment of county hospitals and on their part the Voluntary Hospitals Committee agreed that they would keep us informed of any proposals for enlarging or extending the work in any of their institutions.

(a) VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS SITUATED WITHIN ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY.

Name and General Character of Hospital.	Situation.	No. of Beds. Cots in Brackets.	*Facilities Provided.	†Sources of Income.	Special Features.
Barton-u-Needwood Cottage.	Barton-u-Needwood, Nr. Burton-on-T.	9 (2)	a, b,	1, 2,	
Hammerwich and District Cottage.	Hammerwich, Nr. Lichfield.	13	a, b,	1, 2, 3,	
Hednesford Accident Home. Cottage.	Hednesford, Cannock.	14 (1)	a, b,	1,	Districts Nursing Service.
Leek Memorial Cottage.	Leek.	24 (2)	a, b, e, k,	1, 2, 4,	
Rugeley District Cottage.	Rugeley.	18	a, b, e,	1, 2,	
Stafford Infirmary. General.	Stafford.	100	a, b, e, f, g, k,	1, 2, 4,	Approved for surgical T.B.
Tamworth Hospital. Cottage.	Tamworth.	50	a, b,	1, 2, 4,	
Yoxall Hospital. Cottage.	Yoxall, Nr. Burton-on-Trent.	5 (1)	a, b,	1, 4,	
Corbett Hospital. Cottage.	Nr. Stourbridge.	34 (7)	a, b, c, k,	1,	

SITUATED OUTSIDE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY BUT WITHIN GEOGRAPHICAL COUNTY.

Name and General Character of Hospital.	Situation.	No. of Beds. Cots in Brackets.	*Facilities Provided.	†Sources of Income.	Special Features.
Burton-on-Trent Infirmary. General.	Burton-on-Trent.	130	a, b, e, f, g, j, k, l,	1, 2, 4,	V.D. Clinic. Private Nursing Home.
Burslem, Haywood Hospital. Cottage.	Stoke-on-Trent.	35	a, b, g, l,	1, 4,	
Guest Hospital and Eye Infirmary. General.	Dudley, Worcs.	104	a, b, f, g, k,	1,	(Surgical T.B.)
Longton Cottage.	Stoke-on-Trent.	50	a, b, c, d, e, g, k,	1, 4,	
Hartshill Orthopædic.	Stoke-on-Trent.	48	d, j, k, l,	1, 4, 5,	(Surgical T.B.)
North Staffs. Royal Infirmary. General.	Stoke-on-Trent.	346	a, b, c, d, e, f, g, i, k, l,	1, 2, 4, 5,	V.D. Clinic.
Walsall General.	Walsall.	100	a, b, d, f, g, h, i, j, k, l,	1,	
West Bromwich & District. General.	West Bromwich.	130	a, b, c, d, f, g, j, k,	1, 4,	
Royal Hospital. General.	Wolverhampton.	210	a, b, c, f, g, i, j, k, l,	1, 2,	V.D. Clinic. Surgical T.B.
Women's Hospital.	Wolverhampton.	30	a, b, l,	1, 2,	
Wolverhampton & Midland Counties Eye Infirmary.	Wolverhampton.	50	a, b, f, i,	1, 2,	

* Facilities Provided:—

- (a) General medical and surgical treatment.
- (b) Operating theatre.
- (c) Maternity beds.
- (d) Orthopædic Department.
- (e) Dental Department.
- (f) Nose, Throat and Ear Dept.
- (g) Ophthalmic Department.
- (h) Dermatological Department.
- (i) Laboratory.
- (j) Massage treatment.
- (k) X-ray department.
- (l) Vocational treatment.

† Source of Income:—

1. Voluntary subscriptions.
2. Patients contributions.
3. Contributory Scheme.
4. Private patients at special rates.
5. Payments by County Council for certain treatment.

Institution	Total Beds			Medical, Surgical and Beds not Classified.		Chil- dren	Chronic Sick		Tuber- culosis		Isolation		Maternity	Mental				Mental Defectives	Operating Theatre	Hospitals with which arrangements exist for Operations, Special Cases, etc.
														Short Stay	F.	M.	F.	M.		
Cannock ...	M. 43	F. 59	C. —	M. 38	F. 50	—	M. —	F. —	M. —	F. —	M. 5	F. 5	4	M. —	F. —	M. —	F. —	—	—	Wolverhampton Royal Hospital. " Women's Hospital
Cheadle ...	25	27	8	15	15	8	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	North Staffs. Royal Infirmary, Stoke-on-Trent.
Leek ...	30	31	5	30	26	5	—	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	Birmingham, Dudley Rd. Hospital
Lichfield ...	45	39	7	41	33	7	—	—	2	1	2	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	X-ray—North Staffs. Royal Infirmary, Stoke-on-Trent.
Newcastle	34	30	13	16	8	13	13	13	5	3	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	Yes	Specialists called in as and when required.
Sedgley ...	166	227	25	88	60	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	24	11	32	75	22	63	Special Hospitals.
Seisdon ...	15	14	—	13	10	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Wolverhampton Royal Hospital.
Stafford ..	42	54	9	42	42	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	Stafford General Infirmary.
Stone ...	43	20	—	34	15	—	—	—	(M.9 F.4)				1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Stafford General Infirmary. North Staffs. Royal Infirmary, Stoke-on-Trent.
Tamworth	35	55	8	26	26	8	—	—	3	4	—	—	2	1	1	3	10	2	12	Birmingham General Hospital.
Utttoxeter	13	14	8	11	11	8	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	Derby Royal Infirmary.
Wordsley	238	210	118	72	64	16	—	—	—	—	Ch. 12	—	10	166	136	—	—	—	Yes	Dudley Guest Hospital. Specialists Corbett Hospital. called in as and when required. Visiting Dentist weekly.

Laboratory facilities:—Specimens examined at the County Laboratory, Stafford.

Dispensing:—All dispensing done by Medical Officers, excepting at the Wordsley Institution where the Matron and Assistant Superintendent Nurse act under the Medical Officer's supervision.

Ambulances:—The Cheadle Institution has its own ambulance. The other Institutions have arrangements with Local Councils, Police, Red Cross Committees or Private firms.

(b) Public Assistance Institutions Transferred to County Council under Local Government Act, 1929.

Hospital—Medical & Nursing Staff.

Institution	Medical Officer	Quals.	Super. or Head Nurse	Nursing Staff				No. of Nurses holding C.M.B. Cert. (included in previous columns).
				Trained Nurses	Probation-er Nurses	Assist. Nurses	Other Staff	
Cannock ...	T. Hutchinson	M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P.	1	Day 2 Night 1	— —	6 4	1 } Male 1 } Attendants	3†
Cheadle ...	D. M. Wilson	M.B. Ch.B. D.P.H.	1*	Day — Night —	— —	4 1	—	2†
Leek ...	H. Kelso Watson	M.B. Ch.B.	1*	Day 1 Night —	— —	3 2	—	1†
Lichfield ...	F. M. Rowland C.B.E.	M.D. B.Chir. M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P.	1	Day 2 Night 1	1 —	2 2	—	2
Newcastle	R. W. Rae	M.B. Ch.B.	1*	Day 2 Night —	— —	3 2	—	3†
Sedgley ...	S. W. Cummings	L.R.C.S. L.R.C.P.I. L.M.	1	Day 6 Night 1 Night Sister	— —	11 6	1 Home Sister	5†

Hospitals.

Seisdon ...	G. R. Kennedy	M.B. Ch.B.	1*	Day Night } 1	— —	— —	2† Matron not general trained Nurse
Stafford ...	A. V. Campbell	M.D. Ch.B. M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P. D.P.H.	1	Day Night — —	— —	4 2	1†
Stone ...	A. C. Fry	M.B. B.S.	1*	Day Night — —	— —	2 1	—
Tamworth	W. Lowson	M.B. Ch.B.	1	Day Night 1 —	— —	4 1	2†
Uttoxeter	H. Foxton, M.C.	M.B. Ch.B.	1*	Day Night — —	— —	2 1	1†
Wordsley	W. Tweddell	M.B. Ch.B.	1*	Day Night 2 1	12 7	2 —	2† 1

* Also Matron of Institution.
† Includes Superintendent or Head Nurse.

In each case the Medical Officer is part-time and non-resident, and arrangements exist for emergency calls when he is not available.

(c) Isolation Hospital Accommodation.—General Infectious Cases.

Authority.	Hospital and Situation	Districts served	Population (1931 census)	Ambulance	No. of beds (on basis of 144 sq. ft. per bed).	Remarks.
Bradwell Joint Isolation Hospital Committee	Bradwell, Wolstanton	Audley U.D. ... Kidsgrove U.D. ... Wolstanton U.D.D. ...	13,619 9,937 30,528	2 Motor	46	
Bilston U.D.C.	Bilston	Bilston U.D. ...	31,248	1 Horse	15	Scarlet Fever & Diphtheria.
Brierley Hill U.D.C.	Merryhill	Brierley Hill U.D. ...	14,344	1 Horse	8	One disease only.
Cannock R.D.C.	Cheslyn Hay, Cannock	Cannock R.D. ...	20,820	1 Motor	14	Scarlet Fever & Diphtheria.
Cheadle R.D.C.	Rakeway, Cheadle	Cheadle R.D. ...	27,445	1 Motor	20	
Darlaston U.D.C.	Darlaston	Darlaston U.D. ...	19,736	1 Horse	22	Scarlet Fever & Diphtheria.
Kingswinford R.D.C.	Stallings Lane, Kingswinford	Kingswinford R.D. ...	22,805	1 Horse	16	Scarlet Fever & Diphtheria.
Leek U.D.C.	Leek	Leek U.D. ... Cases also received from portions of Cheadle R.D. and Leek R.D.	18,556	1 Horse	24	Scarlet Fever & Diphtheria.
Leek R.D.C.	Tinsters Wood, Brown Edge	Leek R.D. ...	15,031	1 Horse	10	Scarlet Fever.

Hospitals.

Lichfield City and Rural Joint Committee	...	Curborough ...	...	Lichfield City Lichfield R.D.	...	8,503 29,618	1 Motor	20	Scarlet Fever & Diphtheria.
Newcastle M.B.C.	...	Newcastle, Staffs.	...	Newcastle M.B.	...	23,246	1 Horse	28	
Rowley Regis U.D.C.	...	Tividale ...	...	Rowley Regis U.D....	...	41,238	—	Inadequate accommodation. Cases sent to Hayley Green Isolation Hospital, Worcester.	
Seisdon R.D.C.	...	The Bratch, Wombourne	...	Seisdon R.D.	...	17,840	1 Horse and hired Motor	7	Scarlet Fever.
Stafford M.B.C.	...	Stafford	...	Stafford M.B.	...	29,485	1 Motor	22	
Stone Joint Hospital Board	...	Yarnfield	...	Stone U.D. ... Stone R.D. ...	...	5,952 12,642	1 Motor	24	
Tamworth Joint Hospital ... Board	...	Bolehall, Warwickshire	...	Tamworth U.D. Tamworth R.D. (Staffs. portion)	...	7,510 7,276	—	16	Scarlet Fever & Diphtheria.
Tipton U.D.C.	...	Tipton	...	Tipton U.D. ...	...	35,792	1 Horse	15	Scarlet Fever & Enteric Fever.

Districts without Hospital Accommodation but having Arrangements with other Authorities for the reception of cases.

District	Population (1931 census)	Existing arrangements
Amblecote U.D. ...	3,099	Cases sent to Isolation Hospitals of outside Authorities.
Biddulph U.D. ...	8,346	Constituent Authority of Congleton (Cheshire) Joint Hospital Board.
Brownhills U.D. ...	18,368	Cases sent to Cannock R.D.C. Isolation Hospital at Cheslyn Hay and Wolverhampton C.B. Isolation Hospital.
Cannock U.D. ...	34,558	Cases sent to Cannock R.D.C. Isolation Hospital at Cheslyn Hay and Wolverhampton or Walsall C.B. Isolation Hospitals.
Coseley U.D. ...	25,137	Indefinite arrangements with Wolverhampton C.B. for treating cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria. Cases of Enteric Fever can be sent to Wolverhampton General Hospital.
Quarry Bank U.D. ...	8,100	Arrangements with Hayley Green Isolation Hospital, Worcestershire.
Rugeley U.D. ...	5,263	Where isolation is impracticable at home, cases are sent to Hospitals belonging to neighbouring Authorities.
Sedgley U.D. ...	19,261	Arrangements to send cases of Diphtheria and Enteric Fever to Wolverhampton General Hospital.
Short Heath U.D. ... Willenhall U.D. ...	5,048 21,147	} Indefinite arrangements with Wolverhampton Corporation to receive cases of Scarlet Fever, and with the Royal Hospital, Wolverhampton, for cases of Diphtheria.
Tettenhall U.D. ...	5,767	Has a definite agreement for four beds with the Wolverhampton Corporation for cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria. Enteric Fever cases are sent to Wolverhampton Royal General Hospital.

Uttoxeter U.D.	...	...	5,907	Arrangements made with Repton R.D. Isolation Hospital (Derbyshire) to receive cases of Scarlet Fever.
Wednesbury U.D.	...	...	31,534	Arrangements with West Bromwich C.B. for the treatment of cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria.
Wednesfield U.D.	...	...	9,333	Indefinite arrangement with Wolverhampton Corporation and the Royal Hospital, Wolverhampton, to take cases when possible.
Blore Heath R.D.	...	...	2,863	A constituent authority with Market Drayton U.D. and R.D. (Salop.) Joint Committee.
Gnosall R.D. ...	...	...	4,730	Cases sent to Stone Joint Hospital Board's Isolation Hospital at Yarnfield.
Mayfield R.D.	...	...	3,719	Cases received by Repton R.D. Isolation Hospital (Derbyshire).
Newcastle R.D.	...	...	6,117	Cases received by Newcastle M.B. Isolation Hospital.
Stafford R.D.	...	...	9,656	Cases sent to Stafford M.B. Isolation Hospital.
Tutbury R.D.	...	...	9,244	Cases sent either to Burton-on-Trent C.B. Isolation Hospital, or to Repton R.D. Isolation Hospital (Derbyshire).
Uttoxeter R.D.	...	...	7,179	Cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria sent to Repton R.D. Isolation Hospital (Derbyshire).
Walsall R.D. ...	...	...	14,901	Cases sent to Hospitals of neighbouring Authorities.
Parishes of Blymhill and Weston-under-Lizard Staffs., form part of Shifnal R.D. in Salop.)			661	Cases sent to Monkmoor Isolation Hospital, Shrewsbury.

Smallpox Hospital Accommodation.

58

Hospitals.

Authority.	Hospital and Situation	Districts served	Population (1931 census)	Ambulance	No. of beds (on basis of 144 sq. ft. per bed).
North Staffordshire Joint ... Smallpox Hospital Board	Bagnall	Stoke-on-Trent City	276,619	Motor	60
		Newcastle M.B. ...	23,246		
		Wolstanton U.U.D....	30,528		
		Audley U.D.	13,619		
		Kidsgrove U.D.	9,937		
		Leek U.D.	18,556		
		Biddulph U.D.	8,346		
		Cheadle R.D.	27,445		
		Leek R.D.	15,031		
		Newcastle R.D.	6,117		
			429,444		
South Staffordshire Joint ... Smallpox Hospital Board	Moxley	Dudley C.B. (Worc.)	59,379	Motor	40
		Oldbury M.B. (Worc.)	35,918		
		Smethwick C.B. ...	84,354		
		Wolverhampton C.B.	133,190		
		Amblecote U.D.	3,099		
		Bilston U.D.	31,248		
		Brierley Hill U.D. ...	14,344		
		Brownhills U.D.	18,368		
		Cannock U.D.	34,588		
		Coseley U.D.	25,137		
		Darlaston U.D.	19,736		
		Lichfield City ...	8,508		
		Quarry Bank U.D.	8,100		
		Rowley Regis U.D....	41,238		

Districts without Smallpox Hospitals, but having Arrangements with other Authorities, etc.

District	Population (1931 census)	Existing arrangements
Blore Heath R.D.	2,863	No provision exists, but this district will become part of the Newcastle R.D. in 1932, which is a constituent Authority of the North Staffordshire Joint Smallpox Hospital Board.
Mayfield R.D.	3,719	Constituent Authority of the Ashbourne Joint Hospital Board (Derbyshire).
Walsall R.D.	14,901	Cases sent to Walsall C.B. Smallpox Hospital.
Parishes of Blymhill and Weston-under-Lizard (In Staffs., form part of Shifnal R.D. in Salop.)	661	Cases sent to Steeraway Hospital, Salop.

Maternity and Nursing Homes.

At the end of the year the number of premises registered under the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927, was 20: three exemptions from registration previously allowed were continued. Four applications for registration were received in 1930, of which three were granted and one withdrawn. The 20 homes registered, with the exception of 4, are for one or two beds only. The County Council have not delegated any of their powers under the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927, to District Councils nor have any applications been received for such delegation.

No Maternity Homes have been established by the County Council as yet, but they have arrangements with the Mrs. Legge Memorial Home, Wolverhampton, where prospective unmarried mothers can be sent to or received at the Home for their confinement and remain there for six months. The County Council contribute 40/- per patient per week for six weeks, the cost of the remainder of the period being defrayed from philanthropic sources. In 1930 eleven cases were dealt with at this Home.

In addition, arrangements have been made for mid-wifery cases to be sent from the Health Visiting Area to the following Maternity Homes:—

Ashbourne (Derbyshire).

Newport (Salop.)

Bath Road Maternity Home, Wolverhampton.

Tipton.

North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary.

The cases so sent are limited to those who live in unsatisfactory home conditions or have some complication in connection with their pregnancy which makes it unsafe for them to remain at home. During the year five patients who complied with these conditions and who were necessitous, were sent by the County Council who were financially responsible for their treatment.

Maternal Mortality.

In the accompanying table the maternal mortality rate for the administrative County showing the deaths per thousand births in the last 10 years is given. It will be observed that there is very little difference in this death rate from year to year and that the deaths from puerperal sepsis remain almost constant whilst on the other hand such variations as exist appear under the other heading given in the table as "Other diseases and accidents of parturition," which also include those due to general diseases apart from pregnancy. The mean death rate for the last 10 years is 3.6, which is lower than in many other areas, but unfortunately we cannot congratulate ourselves on this for although this is the actual death rate it gives no idea of the many cases that exist of injury, often of a permanent nature, from what should be a physiological process.

Year.	Births.	Deaths from		Maternal Mortality per 1,000 births.
		Puerperal Sepsis.	Other Diseases and Accidents of Parturition.	
1921	18,848	24	44	3.6
1922	16,394	21	42	3.8
1923	15,342	20	40	3.9
1924	15,546	15	28	2.7
1925	15,241	15	32	3.1
1926	14,535	19	45	4.4
1927	13,856	25	27	3.7
1928	13,742	21	29	3.6
1929	13,125	17	42	4.5
1930	13,243	22	23	3.4
Mean for 10 years	14,987	20	35	3.6

It is now the duty of a midwife to notify all deaths that occur in her practice whether as a midwife or as a maternity nurse. This rule only relates to the period in which she is actually in attendance and consequently if the patient is removed to Hospital, or not being attended at the time of death by the midwife, the death is not reported by her. During the year 10 deaths were so reported out of a total of 45 maternal deaths registered.

The causes of death were as follows:—

Accidental hæmorrhage	...	...	1
Ante-partum hæmorrhage	...	...	1
Bronchial asthma	...	...	1
Collapse after delivery	...	...	1
Embolism	...	...	2
Heart failure and albuminuria	...	...	1
Placenta prævia	...	...	1
Retained placenta and membranes...	...	...	1
Septic abortion due to fall	...	...	1

In previous reports full details were given of the scheme approved by the County Council for providing the services of obstetric consultants in such cases where the family doctor desires his assistance at any time during pregnancy, during labour, or during the puerperium. Under the same scheme ante-natal clinics have been established in connection with various Infant Welfare Centres and midwives are encouraged to take their patients there for examination by the Medical Officer. At these Centres no treatment is given but if such is found necessary the midwives are advised to send the patients to their own doctors. Although this is the second year that the scheme which allows the family doctors to call in consultants has been in operation, it has been found that little advantage has been taken of this provision and during the year consultants were only called in in six instances, but as it is possible that the general practitioners have sent their cases directly to the Women's Hospitals without reference to the County Council Scheme, and as I have no information on this point, it cannot be assumed that the six cases in which consultants were called out is a true index of the consultations between family doctors and the specialists in 1930.

(a) INVESTIGATION OF MATERNAL DEATHS.

An investigation is made of every maternal death notified and special arrangements have been made with the Registrars of Deaths to forward to the office copies of the entries in their Registers of deaths of all women between 15 and 45 years of age so that it can be decided which should be classified as maternal deaths. By an arrangement made with the whole-time Medical Officers of Health in the County, the investigation of these deaths is undertaken by them, and in the County Health Visiting Area the investigating officer is one of the Assistant Medical Officers of the County Council. In areas outside the County Health Visiting Area, if the Medical Officer of Health is not a whole-time officer, the investigation is made by one of the Assistant Medical Officers of the County Council. These officers are empowered to obtain the advice of a consultant if any difficulty arises in the investigation in determining the cause of death.

Reports on each maternal death are forwarded to the Ministry of Health when completed, for the information of the special committee set up by that department to deal with this matter.

(b) WORK UNDER THE PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA REGULATIONS.

In the last 2 Annual Reports the scheme adopted by the County Council for carrying out the duties imposed by these Regulations was set forth. The following is the number of notifications during 1930:—

PUERPERAL PYREXIA NOTIFICATIONS, 1930.

	<i>In Health</i>		<i>Not in Health</i>		
	<i>Visiting Area.</i>		<i>Visiting Area.</i>		<i>Total</i>
Urban Districts...	29	...	43	...	72
Rural Districts ...	21	...	16	...	37
					109

Puerperal Pyrexia is defined as any febrile condition occurring in women within 21 days after childbirth or miscarriage, in which a temperature of 100.4 or more has been sustained during a period of 24 hours or has recurred during that period. Cases of puerperal fever are included in this definition, and as the latter condition can still be notified the following are the notifications:—

PUERPERAL FEVER NOTIFICATIONS, 1930.

	<i>In Health</i>		<i>Not in Health</i>		
	<i>Visiting Area.</i>		<i>Visiting Area.</i>		<i>Total</i>
Urban Districts...	9	...	13	...	22
Rural Districts ...	22	...	7	...	29
					51

The midwives under their rules have also to notify to the Local Supervising Authority any rise of temperature in their practice and these, which number 122, were specially investigated by the Midwives' Inspectors, who reported that the conditions to which this was due were as follows:—

Adherent Placenta	...	...	...	1
Albuminuria	...	...	...	1
Bilious attack	...	...	...	1
Bruising (severe)	...	...	...	1
Chill	...	...	...	5
Constipation	...	...	...	3
Cystitis	...	...	...	1
Embolism	...	...	...	1
Emotion	...	...	...	1
Engorged Breasts	...	...	...	8
Inflamed Hæmorrhoids	...	...	...	1
Inflamed Leg	...	...	...	1
Laceration of Cervix	...	...	...	2
Mammary Abscess	...	...	...	1
Mastitis	...	...	...	12
Mental Disorder	...	...	...	2
Nephritis	...	...	...	1
Offensive Lochia	...	...	...	1

Retained Clots	...	...	...	1
Retroversio Uteri	...	...	...	1
Sapræmia	...	...	...	11
Septic Absorption	...	...	...	3
Septic wound of Perineum	...	...	...	1
Septicæmia	...	...	...	8
Sub-involution	...	...	...	2
Thrombosis	...	...	...	1
Unsatisfactory General Condition	...	...	...	3
Uræmic Convulsions	...	...	...	1
White Leg	...	...	...	4
Abscess of middle ear	...	...	...	1
Bronchitis	...	...	...	5
Cough (severe)	...	...	...	2
Gonorrhoea	...	...	...	1
Influenza	...	...	...	15
Mitral Stenosis (cough)	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	7
Previous Disease	...	...	...	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	2
Rheumatism	...	...	...	2
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	3
Septic Teeth (Swollen face)	...	...	...	1
Valvular disease of Heart	...	...	...	1

It will be observed that in several instances the rise of temperature could not be definitely associated with the puerperal state, and, although these special investigations have taken up much time of the Midwives' Inspectors, there is little doubt that they were worth while and have resulted in no case of septic condition of the genital tract being overlooked. In each case the midwife, according to her rules, had to call in a medical practitioner, so that appropriate treatment could be given. Such cases as comply with the definition given would then be notified by the medical practitioner under the Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, and during the year a second opinion was obtained in 14 cases, and 17 cases sent to hospital. In one instance the patient remained at home and a special nurse was provided.

Infantile Mortality.

The infant mortality rate for 1930 was 64 per thousand births as against 79 last year. The rate in urban districts was 64 compared with 85, and in the rural districts 63 as against 64 in the previous year. In England and Wales in 1930 the infant mortality rate was 60 compared with 74 last year. It has been often noted in examining the causes of death of children under one year that in recent years there has been no reduction in the deaths from prematurity, malnutrition, and such like causes, and this year I find is no exception, the numbers remaining substantially the same as in former years. The lower death rate in 1930 I find is owing to the few deaths that occurred from infectious disease, those resulting from other causes of death being about the average number.

Under the rules of the Central Midwives' Board deaths of infants within the first 10 days of life are notified by midwives and 142 deaths were so reported, the causes of death being as follows:—

Asphixiated	...	...	...	...	5
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital heart	...	...	...	...	18
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	15
Deformities	...	...	...	...	9
Difficult labour	...	...	...	...	1
Feebleness and Prematurity	...	...	...	...	81
Injury at birth	...	...	...	...	1
Inattention at birth	...	...	...	...	5
Septic jaundice	...	...	...	...	4
Over-laying	...	...	...	...	2

INSTITUTIONS FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS, etc.

The County Council have made no provision at special Institutions for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants and homeless children, neither have they any special institution for the care of mental defectives.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) *For infectious cases.*

The ambulance arrangements made by the Local Authorities who have isolation hospitals are shown in the table previously given of Isolation Hospitals.

(b) *Non-infectious and accident cases.*

The County Council have no ambulance service of their own for such cases.

CLINICS & TREATMENT CENTRES.

There are no Out-patient Departments under the control of the Local Authority. The County Council have established 31 combined School Clinics and Infant Welfare Centres and 8 Infant Welfare Centres. The names of the School Clinics, which also include School Clinics not associated with Infant Welfare Centres are shown in the report of the School Medical Officer. The Infant Welfare Centres are as follows:—

*Aldridge	...	...	Assembly Rooms.
*Audley	...	...	Primitive Methodist Schools.
*Biddulph	...	...	Church Hall.
*Brockmoor	...	...	St. John's School.
*Brownhills	...	...	Mount Zion Primitive Methodist Schools.
Cauldon and Waterhouses	...	...	Church Room.
*Cheadle	...	...	Charles Street Wesleyan School.
Cheddleton	...	...	Parish Institute.
*Codsall	...	...	Trinity Free Chapel School.
*Eccleshall	...	...	Church Army Social Centre, Old School.
*Gnosall	...	...	Memorial Institute.
Great Haywood	...	...	Memorial Hall.
*Harriseahead	...	...	Wesleyan Sunday School.
*Halmerend	...	...	Primitive Methodist School.
*Kidsgrove	...	...	Town Hall.
*Kingswinford	...	...	Wesleyan Methodist School, Moss Grove.
*Kinver	...	...	The Old Conservative Club, Dark Lane.
*Lichfield	...	...	Mill House, City Station Road.
*Lower Gornal	...	...	Memorial Hall.
*Madeley	...	...	Ex-Servicemen's Institute.
*Norton Canes	...	...	Craddock Memorial Schools.
*Pelsall	...	...	Wesleyan Central Hall.

Penn	...	...	...	St. Philip's Church Rooms, Penn Fields.
*Pensnett	...	...	...	St. James' United Methodist School.
*Quarry Bank	...	...	...	Primitive Methodist School, New Road.
*Rugeley	...	...	...	Congregational Sunday School, Heron Court.
*Rushall	...	...	...	Old Boys' School.
*Sedgley	...	...	...	Bleak House.
*Short Heath	...	...	...	Church Institute.
*Talke	...	...	...	New Road Wesleyan School.
*Tamworth	...	...	...	Wesleyan Schools, Victoria Road.
*Uttoxeter	...	...	...	Congregational Sunday School, Carter Street.
*Walsall Wood	...	...	...	Primitive Methodist School, Lichfield Road.
Warslow	...	...	...	Old Temperance House.
*Wednesfield	...	...	...	Church Institute.
*Willenhall	...	...	...	Nurses' Home, Walsall Road.
*Willenhall, Portobello	...	...	...	Wesleyan School, Brickiln Street.
*Wombourn	...	...	...	Wombourn Institute.
*Wordsley	...	...	...	Primitive Methodist School.
*Equipped as Ante-natal Clinics.				

In the County Health Visiting Area, there are three voluntary Centres, namely, at Mayfield, Rocester and Tutbury, who work quite apart from the County Council Scheme.

WORK OF THE CENTRES AND OF THE HEALTH VISITING SCHEME.

As already mentioned, the County Health Visiting Area serves a population of 305,980, which includes 13 urban and 14 rural districts as well as two parishes forming part of one of the rural districts in Shropshire.

In the table at the end of the report will be found details of the work at the Centres.

In 1930, 633 attendances were made by expectant mothers compared with 587 in the previous year.

23,407 children under one year as against 20,195 in 1929 and 25,358 as against 22,271 children between one and five years attended the Centres.

It will be seen that the attendances of expectant mothers are gradually growing and, as already noted under the section on midwives, medical advice has been sought much more than formerly during pregnancy. In view of the great importance now attached to ante-natal care, it is all to the good and is a great step forward showing that the measures we are taking to reduce maternal mortality are being appreciated. There has also been an increase in attendances of children under one year and between one and five years of age at the Centres. The increase in the latter is especially gratifying because during recent years great efforts have been made to induce the mothers to bring children during the toddler age for examination and it has been found that here, as in other parts of the country, mothers, while fully appreciating the necessity of bringing their children to the Centres during the first year of life, often find it difficult to understand why they should attend during the next few years before they start attending school, especially those who are apparently in good health.

The work of the Centres is chiefly educational; cases requiring treatment being sent to their family doctor, except crippling conditions and those who must be seen by an ophthalmic surgeon. 82 cases as against 101 last year were sent to orthopædic hospitals for out-patient treatment in the first instance, five being admitted as in-patients. In addition 18 more patients were recommended for in-patient treatment than in the previous year, making a total of 23 patients admitted to hospital.

The following is a list of diseases treated:—

Bow Legs	...	...	...	...	15
Club Foot	...	...	...	...	6
Congenital Deformities	...	...	...	...	2
Flat Feet	...	...	...	...	3
Flexion contraction of Right Hand					1
Cicatrix from Burn	...	...	...	...	1
Hemiplegia (Right)			...	...	1
Inverted Feet	...	...	...	...	1
Knock Knees	...	...	...	...	21
Metatarsus Varus	...	...	...	...	1
Paralysis caused by Acute					
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	1
Rickets	...	...	...	...	23
Spinal Curvature	...	...	...	...	3

Tight Peronci (Left)	...	...	1
Torticollis (Right)	...	...	2
Torticollis and Congenital Deformity of Spine	...	...	1

The ophthalmic surgeon of the Education Committee saw 109 children during the year, mostly suffering from squint. Glasses were prescribed in 79 cases and 13 other cases of squint were treated. In addition, 9 special cases were referred for examination and were dealt with by the ophthalmic surgeon.

At the end of the year there were 37 whole-time Health Visitors who serve a population of approximately 226,370, one of whom is a lecturer on mothercraft. Under the scheme approved by the Committee three lecturers were to be appointed but it was not found possible to fill two of the vacancies. The whole-time Health Visitors serve the more thickly populated parts of the Health Visiting Area, except in the rural districts of Cheadle, Leek, Kingswinford, Tutbury and Walsall. In the remainder the work is undertaken by 46 part-time Health Visitors serving a population of approximately 79,610. These are District Nurses appointed by District Nursing Associations who, before they took up their duties, received special instruction at Sedgley under the direction of the whole-time Health Visitors there. In addition, during the winter months, lectures are given at Stafford on various subjects connected with Health Visiting work for both the whole-time and part-time Health Visitors so that they can be kept informed of the advancing knowledge in their special subject, and can be instructed individually after they have attended these lectures at Stafford in any matter connected with their work in which they have found any difficulty.

The visits paid by the Health Visitors during the year are as follows:—

To expectant mothers.

(1) First visits	...	...	1,648
(2) Total visits	...	...	4,750

To infants under 1 year.

(1) First visits	...	...	4,879
(2) Total visits	...	...	41,412

To children, 1—5 years.

Total visits	...	...	79,659
--------------	-----	-----	--------

72 Clinics and Treatment Centres—Venereal Diseases.

In last year's report a syllabus was given of the lectures on mothercraft and I have already drawn attention to the impossibility of appointing the three lecturers approved by the Committee, so that we have not been able to carry out the scheme completely which provided for lectures on mothercraft being given at the ordinary meetings of the Welfare Centres. At the beginning of the year we had two lecturers, one left at the end of three months. In this period she had given 76 lectures at 11 Centres in the Central and Southern Areas. The other lecturer, who is still on the staff, gave 217 lectures at 10 Centres in the Northern part of the County.

A point has been made of not making these lectures too formal and of encouraging the mothers who hear them to ask questions on any points they find difficulty about. I am glad to state that this has proved entirely satisfactory and much interest has been aroused by those who heard them.

The County Council have not established any Orthopædic Clinics, but have arrangements with voluntary bodies who have established Orthopædic Clinics, at Leek, Hartshill, Stafford, Lichfield, Tamworth and Dudley, where cases are received on payment.

The Tuberculosis Dispensaries in the County are under the control of the Joint Committee for Tuberculosis. There are twelve dispensaries of which four are main dispensaries and have been built specially for the purpose.

Venereal Diseases.

Under the County Council scheme for the treatment of venereal diseases agreements have been made with voluntary hospitals at Stoke-on-Trent, Lichfield, Wolverhampton, Walsall, Dudley and Stourbridge for the establishment of special clinics, and arrangements have been made at the County Bacteriological Laboratory for the examination of specimens received from the Treatment Centres and from medical practitioners in the administrative County.

The following table shows the number treated during the year, including cases from the County who attended clinics outside the area :—

STAFFORDSHIRE CASES TREATED FOR VENEREAL DISEASE
DURING THE YEAR 1930.

Clinic	Syphilis	Soft Chancre	Gonorrhoea	Non-Venereal	Total	Attendances
Birmingham General Hospital	13	1	26	29	69	2061
Burton-on-Trent General Infirmary	2	—	2	1	5	61
Derby Royal Infirmary ...	3	—	2	7	12	94
Dudley Guest Hospital ...	27	—	30	43	100	4098
Lichfield	3	—	18	4	25	759
Salford	1	—	—	1	2	13
South Shields	—	—	—	1	1	3
Stockport	—	—	—	1	1	1
Stoke-on-Trent (N.S.R.I.) ...	44	—	54	18	116	10339
„ (Shelton) ...	19	1	71	50	141	2774
Stourbridge Corbett Hospital	14	1	22	21	58	2427
Walsall	18	—	20	6	44	1280
Wolverhampton Royal Hospital	70	1	107	108	286	6374
TOTALS	214	4	352	290	860	30284

In comparing the total number of cases treated at the clinics with those for last year, it has been found that 860 patients were treated as against 709. It is gratifying that the attendances in proportion to the new cases still maintain a high ratio. These figures show that the patients are anxious to get the best out of the treatment.

Systematic intermediate treatment has been started at the North Staffordshire Royal Infirmary.

A full-time Medical Officer is now in charge at the Guest Hospital, Dudley.

At the end of 1930 there were 33 medical practitioners authorised to receive free supplies of Salvarsan or its substitutes for the cases of syphilis in their practice; 13 doctors on the list availed themselves of this provision during the year.

Water Supplies.

In the following paragraphs extracts are given from the reports of the District Medical Officers of Health of improvements in the water supply in their area that have taken place during the year, and of unsatisfactory conditions now existing for which remedial measures are being undertaken or will have to be.

BIDDULPH U.D.—The Medical Officer of Health in commenting on the water supply of this area states that it has been both ample and constant during the whole of the year, but he then goes on to say:—"The question of storage capacity, however, becomes increasingly urgent, and in my opinion the Council will be well advised to make such arrangements as are necessary to provide for the construction of new reservoirs at Biddulph Park and Biddulph Moor at the earliest possible moment."

LICHFIELD CITY.—In July the Council decided to obtain water in bulk from the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company in place of the existing public supply which has been shown to be unsatisfactory in several respects. The Medical Officer of Health now reports that the supply is good and adequate.

QUARRY BANK U.D.—In previous reports attention was drawn to the unsatisfactory water supply at Mearce Coppice. The Medical Officer of Health reports that the public water supply is being extended to this area and that this work is in progress.

RUGELEY U.D.—During the year the water from the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company was laid on to this district to replace the unsatisfactory supply previously obtained.

SEDGLEY U.D.—"With the exception of about 50 houses in the Goldthorn Hill Area, which is supplied with water from the Wolverhampton Corporation mains, the whole of the district is supplied by the South Staffordshire Water Works Company. The water is drawn from areas outside the district: the supply is constant and of good quality.

“ The water main in Gorge Road has been extended by 392 yards of 6-in. main, and 42 houses have been connected thereto. In addition to the above the Wolverhampton Corporation have laid 283 yards of 4-in. main in your area, and connected one house.”

CANNOCK R.D.—The Medical Officer of Health reports that arrangements have been made with the Wolverhampton Corporation to extend their mains to supply Stretton, Lapley and Wheaton Aston, and when this work is completed these villages will obtain a much needed water supply.

CHEADLE R.D.—The Medical Officer of Health in commenting on the water supply of this district states that Hollington, Freehay and Boundary are still inadequately supplied, but a scheme is under consideration for supplying the two former villages from the Tean Waterworks. An extension from the Cheddleton Waterworks has also been agreed to and forwarded to the Ministry of Health for approval, to supply Caverswall Common and Weston Coyney.

LEEK R.D.—A local inquiry was held by the Ministry of Health in August in view of the complaint made by the County Council to the Ministry of Health under the Local Government Act that the Claylake area of the parish of Endon is not adequately supplied with water. As a result the District Council have arranged with the Potteries Water Board to extend the main to supply this area.

LICHFIELD R.D.—The Medical Officer of Health reports that arrangements have been made with the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company for a public supply for Brereton, Armitage, Longdon and Littlehay.

MAYFIELD R.D.—The Medical Officer of Health again reports that the only available supply for Calton is stored rainwater. There are great difficulties in securing an adequate supply for this small area where there are 30 somewhat isolated houses, and the District Council have the matter under consideration.

NEWCASTLE R.D.—The Medical Officer of Health in his annual report states:—"The supply has continued to be satisfactory as to quality. No complaints were received as to shortage, but there is always this risk in the parts of the area supplied by wells, in time of drought.

"It is estimated that about 400 houses in the district have no piped supply. These are in the more isolated parts and draw their supply from wells. At Scot Hay about twenty houses draw their supply from three stand-pipes on the mains. Action was taken in 1930 in relation to this, and it is hoped that these houses will shortly have an internal supply. At Crackley house-holders have to carry water a considerable distance; during the year arrangements were made with Audley Urban District whereby an extension of the main is to be carried to the houses in question and application was made to the Ministry for a loan in December. For Betley, where practically all the houses are supplied by public and private wells, negotiations have been carried on during the year with Nantwich Rural District Council for the provision of a piped supply, and it is hoped that this will be available before long."

SEISDON R.D.—The Medical Officer of Health reports that:—"By arrangement with the Wolverhampton Corporation the water mains have been extended at Codsall Wood and a number of houses there connected to same. Such houses previously obtained their supplies from wells which were not satisfactory."

"Small water main extensions in Kinver parish, namely in Prestwood Road, White Hill, and New Wood Road, Wollaston, were carried out during the year."

STAFFORD R.D.—The Medical Officer of Health in his annual report states:—"The 4in. water main was extended to Coley, Colwich, thus making tap water available for five farms and five cottages. An extension was also made from Great Haywood to Little Tixall to supply some four cottages.

"During the year thirteen samples of water were analysed. Of these, ten were passed as suitable and it is being urged that tap water should be laid on in the other three cases."

STONE R.D.—The Medical Officer of Health reports that the water supply of Eccleshall and Acton remains unsatisfactory.

TUTBURY R.D.—“In quantity the supply is deficient in dry weather in parts of the parish of Hanbury.”

UTTOXETER R.D.—Arrangements have now been made with the Uttoxeter Urban District Council to supply the villages of Rocester and Stamshall.

Rivers Pollution Prevention.

A Hydrographical Survey of the River Trent was instituted by the Standing Committee on River Pollution of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in 1923, and has been continued yearly since that date.

In the accompanying Table the percentage of oxygen saturation in the streams at certain fixed points is shown. The extent of the pollution can be judged when it is remembered that a percentage saturation of oxygen below 65 means that the stream is too polluted to support fish life. On reference to the Table it will be noticed that the heavy pollution of the streams that is now taking place in the industrial areas is observed for a considerable distance down stream. Unfortunately, as the streams in the industrial areas are so small, the degree of purification of effluents before discharge into them has to be much greater than if they found their way into a large river and, consequently, the expense is correspondingly greater. In last year's Report a summary of the work undertaken by the various Sanitary Authorities during the year was given, and this year similar details are included in the succeeding paragraphs.

RIVER TRENT.

LOCATION.	PERCENTAGE OF OXYGEN SATURATION.																
	1923	1924				1925		1926		1927		1928		1929		1930	
	July	May.	June.	July.	Sept.	July.	Sept.	July.	Sept.	July.	Sept.	July.	Sept.	July.	Sept.	July	Sept.
River Trent at Strongford Bridge	38	28	33	29	47	25	35	41	45	53.5	40.5	6.5	30.0	16.5	6.0	19.0	26.0
River Trent at Darlaston above Stone	48	52	50	29	49	29	30	21	29	41	34.5	17.0	14.0	26.0	19.0	28.5	37.0
River Trent at Aston, below Stone	31	47	50	34	43	37	30	24	29	44.5	43	29.5	50.5	16.5	25.0	13.5	34.0
River Trent at Great Haywood Mill, before receiving River Sow ..	43	52	42	37	47	38	12	21	40	33.5	50	14.0	41.5	13.5	31.5	33.5	39.0
River Trent at Great Haywood Mill, below Weir	...	65	57	60	61	48	33	10	43	48	60	46.5	51.0	49.5	56.5	60.0	62.0
River Sow at G.N. Railway Bridge	44	80	73	58	71	66	71	40	57	52	68.5	63.0	59.5	79	62	69.5	53.5
River Sow at Brick Bridge	63	107	93	59	73	102	89	33	75	36	67.5	88.5	67.5	66	52	54.5	59.5
River Penk at Radford .	49	78	65	60	66	115	86	56	82	26.5	34.5	66.5	64.0	91	73	81.0	59.5
River Sow at St. Thomas	44	88	74	53	69	69	56	22	65	40	52.5	57.5	32.5	44	42	49.5	42.5
River Trent at Weetman's Bridge, near Little Haywood ...	49	68	53	43	50	38	44	27	34	27.5	51	35.0	48.0	38.5	29.5	51.5	49.0
River Trent at High Bridge below Rugeley Sewage Works ...	64	74	69	61	52	53	46	31	48	35.5	51	45.5	42.0	36.5	29.0	57.5	53.0
River Trent at Wychnor Bridge above confluence with River Tame ...	60	89	71	81	85	99	81	70	76	62	78.5	80.5	80.5	62	59.0	79.0	75.5
River Tame at Walsall Road Bridge, Perry Barr before entering Birmingham	28	44	48	32	37	13	11	21	39	37	31.5	19.0	26.0	25.5	42.5	50.5	30.0
River Tame at Chetwynd Bridge above confluence with River Trent ...	50	64	70	60	45	44	46	37	46	45	53	39.0	47.5	39	36.5	50.0	51.0
River Trent at Walton Bridge below junction with River Tame ...	...	65	72	74	56	42	39	45	53	56.5	67	56.5	57.5	47	45.5	61.0	53.0
River Trent at Burton Bridge (North Boundary of Burton-on-Trent)	58	70	67	73	65	77	57	54	62	46.5	71.5	66.5	56.5	48	52.5	63.5	54.5
River Dove at Monks' Bridge above confluence with River Trent ...	69	106	99	103	84	100	103	83	100	87.5	88.5	104	105	84	78.5	104.0	77.0
River Trent at Willington Bridge below confluence with River Dove	...	93	74	82	77	82	72	58	63	62	78.5	88.5	73.5	76	62	84.0	65.0

RIVER MERSEY WATERSHED.

AUDLEY U.D.—

“ During 1930 no important change was effected in the methods of sewage disposal, but in January, 1931, work was started on the scheme for sewerage and sewage disposal on the Audley side of the district. This scheme includes provision for a population of 7,500 people, and under it sewage from six existing out-falls will be taken to a disposal works near Alsager Road, on the North side of Audley village. It is estimated that it will be necessary to convert about 1,000 privy-vaults and pan-privies to the water-carriage system, and in December, 1930, application was made to the Ministry for power to adopt Sections 39 to 42 (inclusive) of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.

“ Disposal of sewage in part of the Talke side of the district is still most unsatisfactory. At the site known as “ The Hollins,” below Newcastle Road, the system employed is one of modified broad irrigation after settlement. Crude sewage enters it at a point only a few yards from the backs of a group of houses in Newcastle Road, and although the area of land employed has recently been increased from about four to eight acres, and extra efforts have been made to use it to the best advantage, it is still inadequate, dealing as it does with the sewage of an estimated population of about 1,100. In addition the clay sub-soil at this point is unsuitable for such a method of disposal.

“ Suitable sites for disposal would be either at Lawton meadows, where the sewage from Butt Lane is treated fairly satisfactorily by percolation on old slag-heaps, or preferably, at the disposal works at Kidsgrove.”

BIDDULPH U.D.—“ During the year one bacteria bed has been added to the existing works at Marsh Green and came into operation during January, 1931.

“ The treatment of sewage at these works can now be considered most satisfactory, the effluent being excellent, but it must be stated that any appreciable addition to the amount of sewage at present being dealt with will necessitate further additions to the works.”

NEWCASTLE R.D.—“The septic tank installation dealing with the sewage from the twelve council houses at Keele has been overhauled during the year; several repairs were carried out and the filter tanks were cleaned and refilled with fresh filtering material. The effluent from this installation is very satisfactory.”

RIVER TRENT WATERSHED.

LEEK U.D.—“The Surveyor has prepared for the Health Committee a comprehensive scheme for sewerage and sewage disposal, capable of dealing with the whole of the present area and certain adjoining areas, and the scheme is before the Ministry of Health for their sanction.”

CHEADLE R.D.—“Great strides have been made towards modernising the sewerage and sewage disposal in many parts of the district.

“*Cheadle*.—The new works have been completed, and a small extension of approximately 130 yards of 9 inch sewer has been made at Cheadle Mill. A scheme has been submitted to the Ministry of Health for the sewerage of the Cheadle Mill Road, which would serve the Isolation Hospital. There is every indication of this work being carried out, and when completed, it should enable the small disposal works at the Isolation Hospital to be abandoned. Several small sewer extensions will be necessary to enable the district to obtain the fullest advantage from the new main outfall sewer recently constructed.

“*Kingsley*.—Several extensions to the sewers in this village have been made. A total length of 450 yards of new sewers with manholes have been completed.

“*Forsbrook and Blythe Bridge*.—These works are nearing completion.

“*Werrington*.—The sewerage and disposal works for this part of the district are being constructed, and it is expected will be completed by the autumn of this year.

“*Cheddleton*.—The Local Authority have instructed their surveyor to prepare a scheme for the sewerage of Cheddleton and Wetley Rocks area.

*“ Weston Coyney.—*Owing to the development of this part of the district, it will be necessary to make extensions to the sewers in order to avoid the construction of innumerable cesspools or septic tanks.”

NEWCASTLE M.B. AND WOLSTANTON U.D.—“ No change has taken place at the works and conditions remain as stated in my Annual Report for 1928. I understand, however, that negotiations are still taking place with the view of treating the sewage from this area at the new disposal works in course of construction by the City of Stoke-on-Trent at Strongford.”

CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT.—Good progress is being made with the construction of the works at Strongford in substitution of those existing at Stoke and Fenton.

The construction of the Eastern Valley Trunk Sewer is in progress.

STONE R.D.

*“ Walton.—*A scheme for the sewerage of Walton is now being carried out.

*“ Barlaston.—*A sewage scheme for this village is urgently needed.”

STAFFORD R.D.

*“ Berkswich Sewage Disposal.—*The erection of houses in this Parish continues at a progressive pace, and the question of the sewage disposal is becoming a pressing need. The matter has been under the consideration of the Council, but at the present time nothing definite is being done in the matter. The sub-soil varies between heavy clay and gravel. In the latter the effluent is satisfactorily dealt with, but in the former the nature of the clay sub-soil precludes any absorption of any effluent, and in these cases it becomes a menace to health, and the whole question should be dealt with without further delay, as it certainly eventually will have to be.”

UTTOXETER U.D.—“ The present system of sewage disposal is being used to its utmost capacity. The sewage from the new houses erected, and the conversion of privies into W.C.'s has increased the volume, and it is entirely beyond the capacity of the present sewage works. Therefore, it has been necessary to call in an engineer who is making a thorough examination and will submit a Scheme to you.”

RUGELEY U.D.—“Arrangements are at present under consideration for improving the present inadequate Sewage Works.”

UTTOXETER R.D.

Rocester.—The village of Rocester has a good system of sewerage but the disposal works are inadequate.

WOLVERHAMPTON COUNTY BOROUGH.—The construction of the new works mentioned in my Annual Report last year is making progress.

CANNOCK U.D.—“The growth of the district having rendered the sewage disposal works inadequate, proposals are now far advanced for their extension.

“During the year considerable lengths of new sewers, amounting in the aggregate to 2.32 miles, have been laid.”

CANNOCK R.D.—“During the year the work of reconstructing and improving the joint sewage works at Littlewood (Cheslyn Hay and Great Wyrley) and at Brewood, is in hand.”

“The scheme of sewerage and sewage works for Penkridge when completed will lessen the pollution of the River Penk.”

LICHFIELD R.D.—The Surveyor states in the Medical Officer's Annual Report as follows:—

“*Whittington.*—These works, after the re-organization outlined in my last report, are now working very satisfactorily and producing a satisfactory effluent.

“*Streethay.*—These works have produced a fairly satisfactory effluent during the past year, but again trouble has been experienced in the outfall sewer owing to its being broken in by traffic crossing over it. The same remarks apply as in my last report concerning any possible development in Streethay, and again on several occasions recourse has had to be made to land treatment of the sewage effluent.

“ *Watling Street.*—On one or two occasions the effluent from these works has not been satisfactory, and upon investigation this was found to be due to defective dosing by the syphon, and when this was remedied a stable effluent was soon obtained again.

“ *Chasetown, Chase Terrace, Burntwood, Hammerwich and Triangle.*—The new works completed last year for the treatment of sewage in these places have now settled down to their work, and in each case are producing a satisfactory effluent.”

“ *Brereton.*—At Brereton Village a scheme has been prepared and will shortly be sent to the Ministry of Health for re-sewering the whole of Brereton village, and installing adequate sewage disposal works for the treatment of the sewage.

“ *Alrewas.*—Conditions remain the same at Alrewas, but it is hoped that during the ensuing year the new works will be commenced, and within a short time now the disposal of sewage at Alrewas will be revised and put into a thoroughly satisfactory condition.

“ *Little Aston, Streetley and Shenstone Wood End.*—During the past year a start has been made on the reconstruction of the sewage disposal works at Forge Lane, Little Aston, the laying of sewers in practically the whole of the remainder of Streetley previously not served with sewers, and in the laying of a sewer and rising main at Shenstone Wood End and the construction of a pumping station to pump the sewage into the Streetley sewers. These works are now well in hand, and will be completed by the early autumn, and when completed this part of the Council's area will be extremely well served with sewers, and have a thoroughly efficient sewage disposal works to treat the sewage conveyed by these sewers.

“ The existing works at Forge Lane have continued to be overloaded during the past year, and have required great care and attention to maintain them working in anything like a reasonable condition, and producing a satisfactory effluent.

“Stonnall and Lynn.—A start was made during the past year on the laying of a complete new sewer through Stonnall and Lynn and the construction of sewage disposal works at Lynn for both these places. These works are all very near completion, and early in the coming year will be started in operation, and thereby eliminate two existing disposal works which are thoroughly inefficient.”

RIVER TAME.

OLDBURY U.D. (Worcestershire).—An Engineer has been engaged to prepare a scheme for a new works.

BROWNHILLS U.D.—“No sewerage work has been carried out during the past year.

“The construction of the new bacteria beds at the sewage farm is so far advanced that the order has been placed for the necessary distributors.

“The Council have engaged Mr. Robert Green, Consulting Engineer, Birmingham, to report upon a scheme for sewerage and sewage disposal at Norton Canes.”

WALSALL R.D.—“The Council have employed Messrs. Wilcox & Raikes of Birmingham, Civil and Consultant Engineers, to prepare a scheme for the enlargement and improvement of the Goscote Disposal Works which deals with the sewage from Rushall and Pelsall, and they have also instructed this firm to prepare a scheme for the enlargement of the Sewage Disposal Works at Aldridge to include the provision of a new hydraulic sewer.

Drainage and Sewerage.

“The following works have been carried out by the Council.

“About 141 yards of 12in. pipe sewers, 2,435 yards of 9in., and 284 yards of 6in. pipe sewers have been laid in Foley Road, Chester Road and Wood Lane with the necessary manholes, etc. in the Streetly district of the Parish of Great Barr.

“Allen Lane, Pelsall.—1,150 yards of 9in. pipe sewer completed in the year.

“Birmingham Road, Great Barr.—1,383 yards of 9in. pipe sewer completed in the year.”

SEDGLEY U.D.—“The work of connecting house drainage with the public sewers continues in each of the drainage areas. At Sedgley practically the whole of the premises which can be drained into the Turl's Hill Works are connected. At Upper Gornal good progress has been made in draining the Kent Street area, and at Lower Gornal the rate of progress has been well maintained. In many of the Streets where the worst conditions of drainage existed the work is almost completed. There are still a large number of houses in this area without proper drainage, and every effort should be made to complete the work at the earliest possible date. During the year 261 houses have been provided with new drainage systems, and since the completion of the new sewage disposal works 2,031 improperly drained houses and premises have been redrained and connected with the public sewers.

“The disposal works at Sedgley and Upper Gornal, situated in the Tame watershed, and the disposal works at Lower Gornal, situated in the Stour watershed, still continue to give satisfactory results, and are kept in a very efficient manner.

“*Gospel End and Gibbon's Hill Sewerage.*—A scheme for Sewerage and Sewage Disposal has been prepared for dealing with these outstanding areas in Sedgley, and provision has been made therein for the Goldthorn Park Estate, now in course of development. The Council are awaiting the sanction of the Ministry of Health, when further progress will be possible.”

“This scheme embraces about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles of sewers, Rising Main, Pumping Station at Goldthorn Hill, and Sewage Disposal Works at Gospel End.”

DUDLEY C.B. (Worcestershire).—The new works mentioned in my last year's Annual Report for the Priory Estate area are now completed and house connections are being made. This will deal with gross pollution of the Adden Brook a tributary of the Tame by the drainage from the Guest Hospital.

SHORT HEATH U.D.—“An additional filter and a new storm water overflow tank have been added to the sewage disposal works at New Invention, and the works both here and in Clarks Lane give satisfactory results. Practically the whole area is now sewered, and extensions have been carried out to the site of new houses.”

BILSTON U.D.—“The greater part of the district is sewered, the only exception being the outlying portions of Bradley and Ettingshall and a small area in the High Town ward. These areas consist chiefly of waste land and contain works and a small number of dwellings. The provision of sewers for these areas could only be carried out at an enormous cost.

“An agreement has been entered into with the Urban District Council of Coseley providing for the purification at the Lunt Works of the drainage from the Northern area of Coseley comprising some 2,500 houses and the necessary extensions of the Sewage Disposal Works has been completed.

“The Council also undertake the purification of the drainage from certain areas of the Darlaston and Willenhall Urban Districts and Wolverhampton.

“The works continue to be maintained in an excellent manner and to produce effluent of good quality discharged into the Bilston Brook, a tributary of the River Tame.”

TIPTON U.D.—“A scheme for the utilization of the old storm water filters for the distribution of sewage was submitted to the Ministry of Health and the Unemployment Grants Committee and their approval received. Work has been commenced upon the construction of three additional distributor beds and machinery and this, it is hoped will be completed early in the new year. The provision of the additional distributors will relieve the overloading at present being borne by the existing filter beds.”

WEDNESFIELD U.D.—The construction of the new sewage works was nearly complete at the end of the year.

WEST BROMWICH C.B.—A scheme is being prepared for a new works by the Borough Engineer.

TAMWORTH URBAN AND RURAL (Joint)—Communications have passed between the County Council and the Sewage Disposal Joint Committee about the unsatisfactory state of the Sewage Works, but the matter has been deferred pending the decision of Parliament as to the extension of the Borough boundaries.

RIVER SEVERN WATERSHED.

SEISDON R.D.

“*Codsall and Wrottesley (part of) Sewerage.*—This proposed scheme could not be proceeded with in 1930, but I understand that it has since been actually commenced, and that the intention is to proceed with and complete it as quickly as possible.

“*Lower Penn Sewerage Scheme.*—Work on the above Scheme was commenced in September last, and since the end of the year the Scheme has been completed.

“*Wombourn Sewerage.*—The Council contemplate adopting a Scheme for the sewerage of the Village of Wombourn if a grant in aid thereof can be obtained from the Unemployment Grants Committee.

“*Kinver.*—Owing to the bad effluent obtained from the Kinver Sewage Works the District Council have instructed an Engineer to provide a scheme for their re-construction.”

TETTENHALL U.D.—“The new sewage scheme is now in operation.”

QUARRY BANK U.D.—“The past year has seen a great and much needed extension to your sewerage system, the largest advance since the war.

“Some 1,500 yards of new sewers have been laid in the following roads:—Stour Hill, Brook Street, Evers Street, Brick-kiln Street and Coppice Lane. The last named will carry the sewage from the Council's new Housing Site, and also from the proposed new schools. They all discharge into the Upper Stour Valley Main Sewerage Boards' Sewerage system, to be ultimately treated by them at their disposal works.

“The Coppice Lane extension was carried out as an Unemployment Relief Scheme for which a grant was obtained from the Unemployment Grants Committee.

“Some pollution still takes place in the Birch Coppice area, and the sewage disposal in this district should receive the early consideration of the Council.”

KINGSWINFORD R.D.—“ Although the Ministry sanctioned a loan last year for the purchase of an additional 40 acres of land, this has not yet been used.”

ROWLEY REGIS U.D.—“ In places slight subsidences have occurred which necessitate frequent flushing by the Surveyor’s Department. The sewers appear to work fairly well though the surface water drains would appear in some places to be surcharged during heavy storms.

“ In the Oakham area, no sewage disposal exists and the Council have taken steps to have a large extension of the drainage system installed. This will make it possible for the elimination of 250 privies which now exist in the area, thus bringing practically all the houses under the water carriage system.”

CONTRIBUTIONS TO DISTRICT COUNCILS FOR WATER AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL SCHEMES.

Under Section 57 (1) of the Local Government Act, 1929, County Councils may make contributions to District Councils in connection with the following works:—

1. Provision or maintenance of sewers or sewage disposal works.
2. Provision or maintenance of supply of water.
3. Improvement of an existing water supply.

It may be desirable to quote the Sub-section in detail:

“ the council of a county may agree to contribute
“ towards the expenditure incurred, whether before
“ or after the commencement of this Act, by the
“ council of a district wholly or partly within the
“ county in the provision or maintenance of any
“ sewers or sewage disposal works, or of a supply
“ of water, or in the improvement of an existing
“ supply of water, such sums as appear to them
“ to be reasonable having regard to the resources
“ of the district and the circumstances of the case.”

It will be noted that the making of a contribution is optional, and that contributions may be made towards expenditure already incurred for the above purposes. The amount of the contribution is entirely at the discretion of the County Council, and no basis is prescribed as to the fixing of such contribution.

By Section 56 (1) of the Local Government Act, 1929, Rural District Councils are empowered to contribute out of their general rate towards expenses to be charged specially on an area within their district. It is desired that specific attention be called to this power as it may reasonably be contended that Rural District Councils should contribute towards the improvement and possible development of parts of their district, and further the submission of a scheme by a Rural District Council to which they are prepared to contribute would ensure to a great extent that the scheme was a sound one.

Considerable thought has been given as to the recommendation of a policy whereby contributions by the County Council shall be given as far as possible on an equitable basis, as it must be borne in mind that in many Urban and Rural Districts in the County, schemes in respect of both Water and Sewage have already been provided wholly at the expense of the area served, with the result, of course, that if contributions are made by the County Council such districts will, in addition to having to bear their own local burden, have to contribute through the County Rate towards the cost of schemes of other areas.

The only really equitable way of dealing with this most difficult question is to pool the expenditure of the whole of the District Councils in the County on existing and future schemes, and raise the amount required through the County Rate. It may well be thought, however, that the present time is not opportune for this drastic step to be taken.

In an endeavour to find a method whereby an equitable and uniform basis of contribution could be recommended, information has been obtained from all District Councils in the County as to the General and Special Rates for sewage and water supply levied within their respective areas for the current year, with a view

of comparing the average position in the County as a whole with that of the district making application for a contribution. After full and careful consideration of these figures, however, it appears quite impossible to arrive at a uniform basis. So far as the General Rates borne by the various areas are concerned there is little difficulty in arriving at the average position in the Urban and Rural portions of the County as a whole, but as regards Special Rates it is clear that from the varying circumstances which obtain in individual special rating areas a true average cannot be ascertained.

It seems, therefore, that there is no alternative but to consider each application on its merits, bearing in mind so far as this can be done the financial position of the district in question as compared with the remaining Districts in the County. The data that has been obtained will be invaluable for this purpose.

The general policy adopted by the County Council is as follows:—

- (1) Contributions shall be subject to scheme having the prior approval of the County Council, who shall be satisfied that the area concerned is unable to undertake the expenditure involved without undue hardship to the ratepayers of such area.
- (2) That each application for a contribution shall include a detailed estimate of the cost of the scheme and the estimated charge on the rates of the area affected.
- (3) That in the case of Rural District Councils the County Council will not as a general rule make a contribution until the Rural District Council in question has first agreed to contribute a sum towards the expenditure of a particular scheme out of the General Rate for such District.
- (4) That in fixing the amount of a contribution to a District Council the financial position of the area affected shall be considered and compared as far as possible with the remaining districts of the County.

- (5) That the County Council's contribution shall be by way of an annual payment based on the amount which would fall to be met by rate after crediting the District Council's contribution, an exception to be made in cases where, in view of the comparatively small amount of expenditure involved, the contribution may be made by a lump sum.
- (6) That as the first contribution will have been assessed on estimated figures such contribution shall be subject to revision on production of actual figures, and considered annually after review of the financial position of the District, and after the particular scheme has been in operation for a full year.
- (7) That any contribution by the County Council to a District Council shall be applied in reduction of the charge on the special area (if any) liable for the cost of the scheme.

During the year two applications from District Councils were dealt with; in one case the contribution was agreed to, but not in the other.

Contributions towards three other schemes were considered but were deferred for further information.

Housing

The following table which has been prepared from information supplied by District Medical Officers of Health shows the number of houses built in each sanitary district during the year, with the exception of Tamworth R.D., Blore Heath R.D., and the Staffordshire parishes of Shifnal R.D. in Shropshire. It will be seen that 2,366 houses were completed in the year, of which 1,198 were built by Local Authorities. The table also shows that 1,302 out of the 2,366 houses built were erected with state assistance under the Housing Acts. Compared with last year there has been a considerable fall in numbers for, in 1929, 3,479 houses were built, the actual reduction being 845 houses in urban districts and 268 in rural districts of the county.

STATEMENT SHEWING THE NUMBER OF HOUSES ERECTED IN
STAFFORDSHIRE DURING THE YEAR, 1930.

SANITARY DISTRICT.	(a)			(b)			
	Total number of new houses erected during the year (including numbers given separately under (b))			Houses erected during the year with State assistance under the Housing Acts.			
				By the Local Authority.			By other bodies or persons.
	By Local Authority.	By other Local Authorities	By other bodies or persons	For the purpose of Part II. of the Housing Act, 1925.	For the purpose of Part III. of the Housing Act, 1925.	For other purposes.	
URBAN.							
Amblecote ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Audley ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Biddulph ...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
Bilston ...	12	...	47	...	...	12	...
Brierley Hill ..	122	...	1	...	122	...	...
Brownhills ...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
Cannock ...	52	...	34	...	52	...	...
Coseley ...	16	...	58	...	16	...	...
Darlaston ...	90	...	6	...	90	...	6
Kidsgrove ...	12	...	5	...	12	...	...
Leek ...	8	...	17	...	8	...	17
Lichfield ...	6	...	6	...	6	...	...
Newcastle ...	72	...	81	...	72	...	...
Quarry Bank..	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
Rowley Regis .	218	...	23	...	...	218	...
Rugeley ...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5
Sedgley ...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...
Short Heath ...	32	...	19	...	32	...	...
Stafford ...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...
Stone ...	20	...	5	...	...	20	...
Tamworth ...	90	...	1	...	90	...	...
Tettenhall ..	...	...	9	...	...	...	...
Tipton ...	202	...	18	...	...	202	...
Uttoxeter ...	70	...	4	...	70	...	...
Wednesbury ..	13	...	5	...	13	...	5
Wednesfield ..	69	...	...	...	...	...	...
Willenhall ...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...
Wolstanton ...	...	...	121	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1014	...	533	...	583	452	33
RURAL. ...							
Blore Heath ...	...	...	No data	...	...	...	...
Cannock ...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...
Cheadle ...	...	...	130	...	...	...	...
Gnosall ...	...	...	5	...	...	...	4
Kingswinford .	112	...	8	...	...	112	...
Leek ...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...
Lichfield ...	...	...	35	...	...	...	35
Mayfield ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Newcastle ...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...
Seisdon ...	...	...	134	...	...	...	...
Shifnal ...	...	...	No data	...	...	...	...
Stafford ...	...	...	43	...	...	...	...
Stone ...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...
Tamworth ...	...	...	No data	...	...	...	...
Tutbury ...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...
Uttoxeter ...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1
Walsall ...	82	...	36	...	82	...	...
Total ...	194	...	605	...	82	112	40
Combined Totals, Urban & Rural .	1,198	...	1,168	...	665	564	73

Another table has been prepared to show the housing work undertaken by sanitary authorities under the Public Health (Housing) Acts and compared with a similar table that was given in last year's report it appears that more attention is now being given to this work. It will be observed that many of the repairs undertaken have followed an informal notice issued by the sanitary inspectors and that it has not been necessary in the vast majority of cases for Local Authorities to do the work required at the expense of the owners under Section 3 of the 1925 Act.

The District Medical Officers of Health in their annual reports for this year have commented fully on the housing conditions in their areas and the duty of reading these reports has proved to be a melancholy one for, in every area except three, reference has been made to overcrowding existing in all districts. I have already referred to the fact that fewer houses have been built this year than in 1929 so that it is obvious how unsatisfactory the present condition is. Unfortunately for many years it has been found impossible to provide houses at an economic rent for a large section of the population, and this has resulted in a hold up of housing activities in many areas where they were most needed. However, this and many other difficulties have been, to a large extent, met by the Housing Act of 1930. Under this Act urban authorities with a population of over 20,000 have to furnish the Minister of Health with a five years' programme to deal with the housing needs of their area from every aspect, including the clearance of unhealthy areas, and power is given to the Minister to act in default of any Council. This new Act also throws a duty on County Councils with respect to housing in rural areas, and Rural District Councils have to furnish County Councils with information with regard to the extent to which overcrowding or other unsatisfactory housing conditions exist and the sufficiency of the steps which the Council of the district have taken, or are proposing to take, to remove those conditions and to provide further housing accommodation; in certain circumstances County Councils can give grants to Rural District Councils for the housing of agricultural workers. The Act also provides that the County Council can act in default of Rural District Councils.

In Circular 1,138 issued by the Ministry of Health introducing a memorandum on the Housing Act, 1930, the following two paragraphs are set forth, which show in a concise way what the Government Department hopes will result from the working of the new Act:—

“It is within the knowledge of local authorities that many of the working classes of this country live in sordid and degrading housing conditions, the continuance of which is nothing less than a social menace. These conditions are due to many causes, poverty, indifference, lack of better accommodation. The new Act is an earnest of the determination of the Government and the Legislature to do everything possible to put an end to conditions of this kind. For its successful operation, it demands the full and hearty co-operation of all local agencies, in the acquisition and spreading of knowledge as to bad conditions, and in forming a sound public opinion to assist the Government and Parliament in putting an end to them. In this work the local authorities must themselves take the leading part, and the Minister is confident that they will rise to the full measure of their responsibility.

“The Minister desires to draw the special attention of County Councils and Rural District Councils to the provisions contained in Part IV. of the Act regarding housing in rural districts. The proper housing of the agricultural workers must form an essential element in any progressive agricultural policy and in this matter also the responsible local authorities must play their part. The Act provides for the co-operation of the County Councils and Rural Districts Councils in attacking this serious and important problem and the Minister trusts that in every county the authorities will without delay meet together to formulate plans for dealing comprehensively with the rural needs.”

URBAN DISTRICTS	1.—Unit Dwelling Houses.		(2) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925.	(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.	2.—Remedy of Defects during the Year		3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.		B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.		(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—		C.—Proceedings under sections 11, 14 and 15 of Housing Act, 1925.		(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made.	(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit.	(4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made.	(5) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.
	(1) Total Number of Dwelling Houses inspected for Housing Defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).	(2) Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers.				A.—Proceedings under section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.	(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.	(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:— (a) By owners. (b) By Local Authority in default of owners.	(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close.	(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.	(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:— (a) By owners. (b) By Local Authority in default of owners.	(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Order.	(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made.						
Amblecote ...	98	57	.....	.....	14	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Audley	587	128	.....	.....	57	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Biddulph	99	21	.....	.....	11	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bilston	650	387	313	263	.....	*424	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Brierley Hill...	1,618	1,494	84	552	.....	439	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Brownhills ...	436	206	1	312	.....	233	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cannock ...	847	486	4	346	.....	247	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coseley	431	256	.....	431	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	143	134	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Darlaston	437	164	34	271	.....	243	.....	.....	.....	.....	516	464	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kidsgrove	237	15	7	33	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leek	192	53	53	.....	.....	83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lichfield	622	566	.....	.....	121	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newcastle ...	782	356	3	200	.....	159	.....	.....	.....	.....	782	206	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quarry Bank ...	410	199	5	30	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	30	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rowley Regis..	1,079	201	23	905	.....	1,012	.....	.....	.....	.....	439	183	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rugeley	187	29	14	81	.....	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sedgley	531	11	17	15	.....	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Short Heath ..	260	50	1	.....	.....	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stafford	1,372	225	.....	508	.....	408	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	60	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stone	89	70	4	7	.....	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tamworth.....	225	39	30	26	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tettenhall.....	620	.....	8	46	.....	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	99	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tipton	940	402	3	671	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	472	517	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uttoxeter	160	24	12	12	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wednesbury ..	337	57	61	129	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	260	218	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wednesfield ...	400	172	16	82	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	176	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Willenhall	334	158	22	101	.....	272	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wolstanton ...	265	187	1	233	.....	129	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	14,245	6,013	716	5,457	.....	4,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,627	2,423	124	164	164	118	54	58	71
RURAL DISTRICTS																			
Cannock	766	135	.....	.....	95	195	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheadle	1,345	358	20	76	.....	204	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	42	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gnosall	155	40	2	38	.....	67	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kingswinford .	386	213	8	27	.....	321	.....	.....	.....	.....	362	356	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leek	187	27	3	15	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lichfield	839	839	2	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	270	245	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mayfield	10	10	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newcastle ...	515	118	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seisdon .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No data	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stafford	62	14	3	23	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stone	630	.....	3	9	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tamworth ... (Staffs Portion)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No data	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tutbury	1,379	494	10	24	.....	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uttoxeter	30	19	2	8	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Walsall	433	51	6	45	.....	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	109	165	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	6,737	2,318	59	419	.....	1,015	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,040	1,032	3	28	23	7	9	6	6

*Approximately 50% of these houses were repaired in compliance with notices served during 1929.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

(a) MILK SUPPLY.

(1) Chemical Examination.

During the year 1,141 samples of ordinary milk were chemically examined; 89 of these were not satisfactory: prosecutions were instituted in 16 cases, 4 were sustained and 12 cases were withdrawn or dismissed on payment of costs. In 45 instances cautions were issued in respect of 57 unsatisfactory samples.

46 samples of specially designated milk were chemically examined and were all satisfactory.

9 samples of condensed milk and 3 of skim milk were found to be satisfactory on chemical examination.

(2) Tuberculosis.

Investigations were carried out in 113 cases where tubercle bacilli were found in samples taken from ordinary milk as it was being delivered to the consumer in the county. Under Section 4 of the Milk and Dairies Act, 1915, a veterinary inspection was made of the cows on the farms where the milk was produced; 61 cows were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order. Veterinary surgeons reported that in 37 instances the disease was advanced and in 23 not advanced. In one case the condition was not stated and in 10 instances the animals were disposed of by the farmers for slaughter. In addition, samples were received of ordinary milk from sanitary inspectors in the county and in five instances they were found to be tuberculous. A veterinary inspection under the Milk and Dairies Act showed that 5 cows were tuberculous and they were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order: 3 of them were in an advanced stage of the disease.

14 cases of tuberculous milk were discovered in specially designated milk. These were found by the Food and Drugs Inspectors when taking monthly samples. The usual veterinary inspection followed and 12 cows were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order and 4 by the owners. The veterinary surgeons reported that 5 animals were in an advanced stage of the disease.

Medical Officers of Health of areas outside the county where milk produced in this county was sold, made 78 representations under Section 4 of the Milk and Dairies Act, 1915. As a result of the veterinary inspections made 62 animals were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order and 12 were disposed of by the owners for slaughter. It was found that 40 cows were in an advanced stage of the disease.

11 representations under Section 4 of the Milk and Dairies Act were made to outside authorities of milk sent in to this county for sale, from which samples were taken by the County Council's Inspectors. All these cases were investigated by the authorities concerned, in 4 instances with negative results. In the remaining 7 tuberculosis was found and 8 animals were slaughtered.

During the year as a result of the examination of milk produced in the county, 140 cows were found to be tuberculous, 85 of which were in an advanced stage, that is, 60.7% of the total.

In the accompanying table the number of samples taken of the ordinary milk supply in the various sanitary districts is shown and it will be observed that in 130 of these the milk was found to be tuberculous, that is, 8.4% of the total samples taken.

ORDINARY MILK SAMPLES.
1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1930.

SANITARY AUTHORITY.	No. of Samples Submitted.	Result of Examination.		T.B. Found
		Cleanliness.		
		Satisfactory.	Unsatisf'tory	
URBAN.				
Amblecote ...	5	3	2	...
Audley ...	28	24	4	3
Biddulph ...	53	47	6	3
Bilston ...	24	21	3	5
Brierley Hill ...	44	36	8	3
Brownhills ...	19	18	1	2
Cannock ...	46	41	5	9
Coseley ...	15	12	3	2
Darlaston ...	13	8	5	1
Kidsgrove ...	43	42	1	2
Leek ...	47	39	8	7
Lichfield ...	42	34	8	2
Newcastle ...	...	...	...	...
Quarry Bank ...	9	6	3	...
Rowley Regis...	59	44	15	4
Rugeley ...	21	15	6	...
Sedgley ...	32	30	2	3
Short Heath ...	10	8	2	...
Stafford ...	79	60	19	7
Stone ...	22	19	3	6
Tamworth ...	21	15	6	...
Tettenhall ...	21	17	4	2
Tipton ...	8	7	1	1
Uttoxeter ...	5	5	...	1
Wednesbury ...	16	13	3	...
Wednesfield ...	21	17	4	...
Willenhall ...	33	28	5	3
Wolstanton ...	48	45	3	3
RURAL.				
Blore Heath ...	23	17	6	3
Cannock ...	72	59	13	6
Cheadle ...	57	47	10	4
Gnosall ...	14	12	2	2
Kingswinford ...	24	20	4	3
Leek ...	101	88	13	10
Lichfield ...	113	92	21	8
Mayfield ...	40	33	7	...
Newcastle ...	27	21	6	4
Seisdon ...	62	51	11	6
Shifnal ...	4	2	2	...
Stafford ...	55	47	8	1
Stone ...	40	34	6	5
Tamworth ...	25	25	...	1
Tutbury ...	60	49	11	6
Uttoxeter ...	27	26	1	1
Walsall ...	18	16	2	1
Totals ...	1,546	1,293	253	130

(3) Cleanliness.

1,546 samples of ordinary milk were bacteriologically examined, of which 1,293 were reported as satisfactory from a cleanliness standpoint and 253 were unsatisfactory. Of the unsatisfactory samples 221 were produced in the county and 32 outside. This shows a further improvement in the cleanliness of the milk compared with former years. 83.6% of the samples were reported as clean compared with 70% last year.

The names of producers of milk not found to be satisfactory, as in former years, are reported to the County Farm Institute, who then communicate with them and offer them every assistance.

(4) Specially Designated Milk.

At the beginning of 1930 licenses had been granted for the production of the following graded milks:—5 for Grade A. T.T. and 65 for Grade A. milk. On the 31st December there were 5 Grade A. T.T. licenses and 69 Grade A. certificates in force in the county. With regard to Grade A. licenses, 8 new ones were issued during the year, 2 were not renewed and 2 were relinquished.

Samples are taken monthly of all graded milks for bacteriological investigation to see if the standard of cleanliness laid down in the regulations is maintained and they are examined specially for tuberculosis quarterly. The results obtained are shown in the accompanying table.

As regards the unsatisfactory samples; of those due to count 35 were produced in the county and 18 outside. Tubercle bacilli were found in 18 produced in the county and 2 in milk produced outside.

It is satisfactory to find that the popularity of these graded milks has been maintained and in fact this has resulted in an increase in the number of license holders who, as already noted, now number 69 for Grade A. milk. I find that this number is larger than in most areas of similar size.

SPECIALLY DESIGNATED MILK.
1st January to 31st December, 1930.

	Total	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory			
			Due to Coliform Bacillus.	Due to Count.	Due to Col. Bac. & Count.	Due to T.B.
" Certified " ...	25	25	—	—	—	—
Grade " A " (T.T.)	106	92	10	2	1	1
Grade " A " ...	846	788	29	5	8	18*
" Pasteurised " ...	64	59	—	4	—	1
	1041	964	39	11	9	20*

*Two samples also included under " Col. Bac."

The chemical and bacteriological examinations of food are done at the Laboratories established by the County Council at Stafford and the nature of the work undertaken will be seen in the following table and in the section earlier in the Report on the Laboratory facilities.

(b) The work under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928 is summarised in the following Table, in which is shown the number of samples taken and any action necessary:—

ARTICLE.	No. of Samples Submitted	No. Genuine	No. Adulterated	Cautions.	Proceedings.	
					Instituted.	Convict'ns
Arrowroot	5	5	...	...	...	...
Aspirin Tablets	4	4	...	...	...	...
Bacon	1	1	...	...	...	...
Baking Powder	2	2	...	...	...	...
Barley, Pearl	6	6	...	...	...	...
Beef Sausage	1	1	...	...	...	...
Beef Suet, Shredded	3	3	...	...	...	...
Beer, Mild	4	4	...	...	...	...
Bicarbonate of Soda	8	8	...	...	...	...
Blanc Mange Powder	1	1	...	...	...	...
Brawn	1	1	...	...	...	...
Butter	65	65	...	...	...	...
Cake, Cream and Jam	1	1	...	...	...	...
Cakeoma	1	1	...	...	...	...

ARTICLE.	No. of Samples Submitted	No. Genuine	No. Adulterated	Cautions	Proceedings	
					Instituted	Convict's
Calomel Ointment	4	3	1(a)	...	...	...
Calcium Lactate Tablets ...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Cheese	6	6	...	...	...	...
Cheese, Gorgonzola	2	2	...	...	...	...
Chocolate	1	1	...	...	...	...
Chocolate Powder	1	1	...	...	...	...
Cinnamon	1	1	...	...	...	...
Cocoa	6	6	...	...	...	...
Cocoanut	1	1	...	...	...	...
Cocoanut, Desiccated	2	2	...	...	...	...
Coffee	6	6	...	...	...	...
Coffee and Chicory	1	1	...	...	...	...
Condensed Milk, F.C.S. ...	4	4	...	...	...	...
Condensed Milk unsweetened	2	2	...	...	...	...
Condensed Milk, M.S.S. ...	3	3	...	...	...	...
Cornflour	7	7	...	...	...	...
Cream	11	11	...	...	...	...
Cream Sandwich	1	1	...	...	...	...
Cream Horns	2	2	...	...	...	...
Cream of Tartar	5	4	1	...	1	1
Crestona Pudding Mixture ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Currants	1	1	...	...	...	...
Curry Powder	1	1	...	...	...	...
Custard Powder	2	2	...	...	...	...
Dripping	1	1	...	...	...	...
Egg Substitute	1	1	...	...	...	...
Eucalyptus Oil	2	2	...	...	...	...
Eucalyptus Ointment	1	1	...	...	...	...
Extract of Herbs	1	1	...	...	...	...
Flour	4	4	...	...	...	...
Flour, Biscuit	1	1	...	...	...	...
Flour, Self Raising	20	20	...	...	...	...
Flour, Self Raising, Real Egg	1	1	...	...	...	...
Flour, Cake	1	1	...	...	...	...
Flour, Ginger Cake	1	1	...	...	...	...
Galantine, Chicken, Ham & Tongue	2	2	...	...	...	...
Ginger	15	15	...	...	...	...
Ginger, Ground	14	12	2	2	...	...
Ginger, Lump	2	2	...	...	...	...
Glauber Salts	3	3	...	...	...	...
Glycerine	2	2	...	...	...	...
Glycerine, Lemon and Ipecacuanha	1	1	...	...	...	...
Glycerine and Rose Water ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Hydrophosphites, Compound Syrup of	1	1	...	...	...	...
Iodine	1	1	...	...	...	...
Iodine Ointment	1	1	...	...	...	...

ARTICLE.	No. of Samples Submitted	No. Genuine	No. Adulterated	Cautions.	Proceedings.	
					Instituted.	Convict's
Iodine, Tincture of	5	4	1(a)	...	...	...
Jam, Damson and Apple ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Jam, Raspberry	1	1	...	...	...	...
Jam, Strawberry	2	2	...	...	...	...
Kalzana Tablets	1	1	...	...	...	...
Lard	43	43	...	...	...	...
Lemon Cheese	1	1	...	...	...	...
Lemonade Powder, Eiffel Tower	1	1	...	...	...	...
Lemon Curd	1	1	...	...	...	...
Liquid Paraffin	1	1	...	...	...	...
Margarine	13	13	...	...	...	...
Milk	1,094	1,021	73(b)	45(b)	16(b)	4(b)
Milk, Appeal to Cows	47	31	16	...	...	...
Milk, "Grade A"	9	9	...	...	...	...
Milk, Pasteurised	29	29	...	...	...	...
Milk, Skimmed	3	3	...	...	...	...
Milk, Sterilised	8	8	...	...	...	...
Mustard	2	2	...	...	...	...
Oats, Rolled	1	1	...	...	...	...
Oats, Quaker	1	1	...	...	...	...
Oatmeal	5	5	...	...	...	...
Oil, Almond	1	1	...	...	...	...
Oil, Camphorated	5	5	...	...	...	...
Oil, Castor	8	8	...	...	...	...
Oil, Cod Liver	4	4	...	...	...	...
Oil, Olive	6	6	...	...	...	...
Paregoric	1	1	...	...	...	...
Paste, Anchovy	1	1	...	...	...	...
Paste, Crab & Lobster ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Paste, Lobster	1	1	...	...	...	...
Paste, Salmon & Anchovy ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Paste, Salmon & Shrimp ...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Pea Flour	1	1	...	...	...	...
Peaches Dried	1	1	...	...	...	...
Pepper	22	22	...	...	...	...
Pepper, Ground White ...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Pickles, H.P.	1	1	...	...	...	...
Pork Sausage	2	...	2(c)	1	...	...
Prunes	2	2	...	...	...	...
Quinine, Annm. Tincture of...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Raisins	2	2	...	...	...	...
Rice	23	23	...	...	...	...
Rice, Ground	11	11	...	...	...	...
Rice Flaked	1	1	...	...	...	...
Rum and Coffee	1	1	...	...	...	...
Sage	1	1	...	...	...	...
Sal Volatile	2	1	1(d)	...	...	...
Sausage	7	6	1(e)	...	...	...

ARTICLE.	No. of Samples Submitted	No. Genuine	No. Adulterated	Cautions	Proceedings	
					Instituted	Convict'ns
Sausage, Preserved	2	2	...	...	...	...
Scone Mixture	1	1	...	...	...	...
Semolina	3	3	...	...	...	...
Spirits, Gin	2	...	2(f)	1	...	...
Spirits, Rum	4	2	2(g)	...	1	1
Spirits, Whisky	4	4	...	...	...	...
Sponge Mixture	1	1	...	...	...	...
Sponge Sandwich, Raspberry	1	1	...	...	...	...
Sugar	7	7	...	...	...	...
Sugar, Demerara	2	2	...	...	...	...
Sulphur, Flowers of	4	4	...	...	...	...
Sulphur Tablets, Compound	1	1	...	...	...	...
Sultanas	2	2	...	...	...	...
Sweets	14	14	...	...	...	...
Syrup, Golden	2	2	...	...	...	...
Tapioca	1	1	...	...	...	...
Tea	15	15	...	...	...	...
Tongue	1	1	...	...	...	...
Treacle	1	1	...	...	...	...
Zinc Ointment	4	4	...	...	...	...
Totals	1,705	1,603	102	49	18	6

NOTES ON TABLES.

- (a) Calomel Ointment.—Unofficial sample. Official sample following, Genuine.
- (a) Iodine.—Unofficial sample. Official sample following, Genuine.
- (b) Milk.—45 Cautions in respect of 57 adulterated samples. 16 Proceedings instituted in respect of 16 adulterated samples. 12 withdrawn or dismissed on payment of costs, 4 sustained.
- (c) Pork Sausage.—1 sample unofficial. Caution issued in respect of official sample following.
- (d) Sal Volatile.—Unofficial sample. No action taken.
- (e) Sausage.—No action taken.
- (f) Gin.—1 sample unofficial. Caution issued in respect of following official sample.
- (g) Rum.—1 sample unofficial. Proceedings instituted in respect of following official sample, resulting in conviction.

Prevention of, and Control over, Infectious Disease.

SMALLPOX.—In 1930, 34 cases of smallpox were notified as against 48 last year. The disease continues to be the mild form, which consequently presents certain difficulties in controlling its spread. No fatal case has been recorded. The Sanitary Districts concerned with the number notified, are as follows:—

Audley U.D. ...	...	...	...	1
Cannock U.D. ...	...	...	...	1
Kidsgrove U.D. ...	...	...	...	3
Leek U.D. ...	...	...	...	6
Lichfield M.B. ...	...	...	...	1
Willenhall U.D. ...	...	...	...	3
Wolstanton U.U.D. ...	...	...	...	15
Cannock R.D. ...	...	...	...	3
Cheadle R.D. ...	...	...	...	1

All the cases were removed to either the South or North Staffordshire Hospital Boards' hospital as the case may be. It will be seen that the largest number of cases occurred in Wolstanton U.U.D. where there were 15 persons affected with a mild type of the disease: 10 of these had not been previously vaccinated, the remaining 5 were vaccinated in infancy some years before the onset of the disease.

SCARLET FEVER.—The incidence of this disease in the county is very similar to that in the previous two years. There were 1,265 notifications as against 1,189 last year, 745 in urban districts and 520 in rural districts. Four deaths occurred in urban and 2 in rural districts. Speaking generally, this type of disease continues to be mild and the death rate is 0.01 in both urban, and rural county districts.

DIPHTHERIA.—During the year, 1,120 cases were notified, as against 1,212 last year. The decrease was in the urban districts where there were 801 cases, compared with 906 in 1929. 319 cases were notified in rural districts, as against 306 in the previous year. 37 deaths occurred in urban districts with a death rate of 0.07 per thousand of the population. 9 died in rural districts, which yields

a death rate of 0.04. On reference to tables at the end of the report the numbers and death rates for each sanitary district will be found.

The prevailing form of diphtheria for some years has been much more severe than scarlet fever, and although the incidence of the two diseases has been similar this year there have been approximately 8 times more deaths from diphtheria than scarlet fever. The disease was found in practically every sanitary district. In the urban districts it was chiefly found in the neighbouring districts of Bilston, Darlaston and Willenhall, where there were 148 cases. In the extreme north of the county there were 60 cases in the small urban district of Biddulph. Brierley Hill and Rugeley Urban Districts also had many cases, which was a continuation of the epidemic of the previous year. In the rural districts the disease was most marked in the Cannock, Lichfield and Walsall Districts and in the former two was a continuation of the epidemic of the previous year. Schick testing and immunisation of the children against diphtheria was undertaken by the School Medical Inspectors in co-operation with District Medical Officers of Health in the Kingswinford R.D. and three parishes of the Cannock R.D., as well as in the Rugeley and Audley urban districts, the sanitary districts concerned being financially responsible for the arrangements.

Full advantage has been taken of the facilities afforded at the County Laboratory for bacteriological investigations and 11,629 specimens were sent by medical practitioners compared with 11,710 in the previous year. This included 91 virulence tests undertaken in special cases.

ENTERIC FEVER.—Eighteen notifications of typhoid fever in urban and 14 in rural districts were received during the year, compared with the total of 20 in 1929. Three deaths occurred in urban districts. On reference to the tables at the end of the report, the areas in which these cases occurred will be seen.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.—Seven cases have been notified, 6 of which were in urban districts. These were all sporadic cases and were of a mild type. During the year 11 deaths were reported, 2 being notified in previous years. The districts in which the cases occurred are shown in the table at the end of the report.

DYSENTERY.—During the year 5 cases of dysentery were notified, all in the Cheadle R.D., 4 of which occurred at a large asylum there.

With reference to non-notifiable infectious diseases, the deaths from measles, whooping cough, diarrhoea and enteritis are as follows:—

MEASLES.—There were 65 deaths in urban districts with a death rate of 0.13, and 15 deaths in rural districts with a death rate of 0.07. As the disease is not notifiable the number of cases is unknown, but from the returns sent by the Head Teachers of elementary schools I find that a total of 3,058 cases of measles and 85 cases of German measles occurred in children of school age. Owing to the highly infectious state of the disease occurring before the rash develops, it is an extremely difficult disease to control, and experience has shown that school closure rarely succeeds in limiting the disease, and in 1930 only 12 departments were closed.

WHOOPIING COUGH.—In 1930 there were 39 deaths in urban districts with a death rate of 0.08 and 8 deaths in rural districts with a death rate of 0.04. The deaths in urban districts occurred in 14 out of the 28 districts and were most numerous in the more thickly populated areas. I am glad to note that the incidence of this disease is much less than in the previous year when 134 children died in urban districts and 22 in rural districts. It especially attacks children during infancy when it is most fatal, but 772 cases were reported by school teachers in children of school age.

DIARRHOEA AND ENTERITIS.—70 deaths occurred in urban districts with a death rate of 7.3 per thousand births, and 19 in rural districts with a death rate of 5.1 per thousand births in children under 2 years of age, which is substantially the same incidence of this disease as in the previous year. The cases occurred in 21 out of the 28 urban districts and in 11 of the 17 rural districts, but was more marked in the Bilston and Short Heath urban districts and in Mayfield R.D. than elsewhere.

INFLUENZA.—In 1930 there were 96 deaths in urban and 35 in rural districts, a very noticeable decrease from the previous year when there were 405 deaths in urban and 165 in rural districts.

The number of cases of Notifiable Infectious Diseases with the deaths, in the Administrative County during 1930, are as follows:—

Diseases.	Notifications.		Deaths.		† Cases admitted to Hospital
	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	
Small-pox	30	4	...	...	34
Scarlet Fever	745	520	4	2	683
Diphtheria	801	319	37	9	673
Enteric Fever	18	14	3	...	9
Puerperal Fever ...	22	29	} 14	8	30
„ Pyrexia ...	72	37			30
Erysipelas	196	90	*	*	9
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	4	2	*	*	2
Poliomyelitis	3	3	1	1	...
Pneumonia	904	238	434	154	...
Encephalitis Lethargica	6	1	7	4	4
Dysentery	...	5	*	*	4

*Not classified in Registrar General's Return.

†Information obtained from District Reports.

Welfare of the Blind.

At the end of 1930 there were 748 persons (390 males and 358 females) on the register. Of these, 246 were in receipt of grants, the total cost of which amounted to £5,034 for the year. This figure is made up of £3,932 provided by the County Council augmented by £1,102 from voluntary funds.

ADMINISTRATION.—The powers and duties under the Blind Persons Act 1920 were delegated to a sub-committee by the County Council in December, 1929.

This Committee (Joint Committee for the Welfare of the Blind) is composed of:—

3 representatives from the General Purposes Committee.

3 representatives from the Education Committee.

Recommendations made by this Committee are referred to the General Purposes Committee of the County Council with the exception of cases of blind persons recommended for training which are dealt with by the Education Committee.

REGISTRATION.—A register of all blind persons in the administrative County is kept by the County Association for the Welfare of the Blind.

CARE OF CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL AGE.—The County Medical Officer makes the necessary arrangements for children under school age to be visited periodically by the Health Visitors.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF CHILDREN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 5 AND 16 YEARS.—Provision is made by the Education Committee.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF YOUNG PERSONS AND ADULTS.—Training is provided by the Education Committee and carried out at the following Institutions:—

Birmingham Royal Institution for the Blind.

Royal Midlands Institution, Nottingham.

Henshaw's Blind Institution, Manchester.

Stoke-on-Trent Workshops for the Blind.

EMPLOYMENT.—After training employment is found for these persons in the workshops for the blind at Wolverhampton, Stoke-on-Trent and Walsall. In most cases some augmentation of the wages is necessary.

HOME WORKERS.—Where admission to workshops is impossible owing to geographical conditions, arrangements are made under the Home Workers' Scheme of the Birmingham Institution for the Blind or similar organisations. The earnings of the workers have to be augmented.

HOME TEACHING.—The Home Teaching Services consist of six teachers to cover the County. The duties of these teachers consist of visiting the homes of the blind, giving instructions in Braille and Moon and various handicrafts. In addition, the teachers look after the social welfare of the blind by means of Social Centres, outings, etc.

ADULT BLIND PERSONS.—Arrangements are made from time to time for the admission of suitable cases of adult blind persons to special homes.

UNEMPLOYABLES.—The grant allocated by the County Council for the relief of these cases is administered by the following voluntary associations:—

Staffs. Association for the Welfare of
the Blind.

Wolverhampton and District Society
for the Blind.

Walsall and Wednesbury Association
for the Blind.

Stoke-on-Trent and Staffs. Committee
for the Blind.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—The accompanying Table shows the cases for the last seven years, together with those treated at hospitals or at home, with the result obtained. It will be seen that out of 148 cases, 145 were completely cured, which is a very highly satisfactory result in view of the virulent nature of this disease. It will also be noted that only a small proportion of children were sent to hospital, 17 had to be received as in-patients, whilst in 1 case out-patient treatment sufficed. One vision impaired—due to congenital defect not ophthalmia.

	CASES.			Vision un- impaired	Vision impaired	Total Blind- ness.	Deaths.
	Notified	Treated.					
		At Home	In Hospital				
1924	109	89	20	107	1	...	1
1925	138	96	*42	135	1	...	1
1926	166	149	†17	162	3	...	1
1927	166	135	‡31	162	3	...	1
1928	145	129	§16	143	...	...	2
1929	193	170	||23	190	...	...	3
1930	148	130	**18	145	1	...	2

* One case removed from district; result not known.
† 12 In-Patients, 5 Out-Patients.
‡ 13 ,, 18 ,,
§ 7 ,, 9 ,,
|| 14 ,, 9 ,,
** 17 ,, 1 ,,

Tuberculosis.

At the end of the year there were 6,584 cases of all forms of tuberculosis on the registers of the district Medical Officers of Health, made up as follows:—

TOTAL CASES.	PULMONARY.			NON-PULMONARY.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
6584	2470	2203	4673	1011	900	1911

This indicates that there is one case of tuberculosis in every 108 persons, or just 9.3 per 1,000 of the population, and on reference to the mortality Tables which follow it will be found that approximately one death occurs amongst eleven cases in the year.

During the year, 476 persons died from pulmonary tuberculosis, giving a death-rate of 0.67 per thousand of the population, whilst 104 deaths occurred from other forms of tuberculosis with a death-rate of 0.14. The ages at death divided into sexes are shown in the following table:—

Table showing primary cases of tuberculosis and deaths from the disease classified according to ages and sex:—

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0.....	1	—	6	3	1	—	11	1
1.....	4	4	31	18	2	2	17	9
5.....	36	21	50	34	3	6	10	10
10.....	22	22	21	17				
15.....	31	56	12	10	46	73	8	9
20.....	59	69	4	16				
25.....	82	95	8	11	107	117	12	5
35.....	48	75	6	3				
45.....	45	35	4	3	69	34	4	5
55.....	23	16	1	3				
65 & upwards	7	5	—	1	11	5	1	2
Totals	358	398	146	119	239	237	63	41

In the General Tables at the end of the Report, the death rates for each sanitary district during 1930 will be found.

On reference to the foregoing table it will be seen that the incidence of the disease is higher in females in the pulmonary form but not in other forms of the disease, whereas usually males suffer much more from pulmonary tuberculosis than females, and in non-pulmonary tuberculosis the incidence is usually equal in the two sexes. The number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis is practically equal in the two sexes this year. In men the most fatal period of life is between 25 and 55, whilst in women it is between 15 and 35. The non-pulmonary forms of the disease occur mainly before adult life is reached and are noticed particularly during the early years. These cases arise from infection through tuberculous milk and from open cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

The following show the number of primary notifications received since 1913:—

1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
1722	1399	1233	1048	873	856	699	642	929	971	1029	974

1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
1232	1400	1106	1194	1017	1021

With regard to notifications, it will be observed that the number is substantially the same as last year, and on comparing the total number of cases on the notification registers of the Medical Officers of Health with the total deaths from tuberculosis it is found that the ratio of deaths to notifications is 1 to 11.3 for the county as a whole. I mention these figures because it is generally agreed by experts that for every death there are at least 10 persons suffering from the disease, so that speaking generally we can claim that the notification of tuberculosis in this area is not unsatisfactory, but it is evident we cannot claim that it could not be better because the District Medical Officers of Health have reported 110 cases that have come to their knowledge in various ways that had not been previously notified. Analysing this return, it is found that 94 had died without being formally notified under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations. 57 of these were found from the death returns of the local Registrars and 35 were transferable deaths sent by the Registrar General, that is to say, the death occurred outside the district where the person usually resided. In two cases the medical practitioner notified the disease to the Medical Officer of Health actually after the death had occurred.

The ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to the total tuberculosis deaths is 1 in 6.17; roughly 5 out of 6 deaths are notified under the regulations before death.

With regard to the unreported cases, I am afraid we cannot expect to always receive the notifications before death especially where the disease is extremely acute, and some cases are bound to occur in which the practitioner was under the impression that the disease had been

notified previously, or it may have been that sometimes in chronic forms of tuberculosis the condition for which medical aid was sought was some other trouble and the practitioner's attention was concentrated on that so that he did not notify the case.

An account of the treatment afforded for tuberculosis will be found in the annual report of the Joint Committee of the Staffordshire County Council and the Wolverhampton and Dudley County Boroughs. This body is only responsible for treatment and not for measures of prevention, which duty falls upon the District Councils, and their contribution towards the measures for dealing with this complex subject relates to the environmental conditions of the patient, amongst these being adequate housing in each district, which is of paramount importance. An investigation of the environmental conditions of each patient is made as soon as the disease is notified by the Health Visitors and although every effort is made to arrange the accommodation in the house so that the patient can have a room to himself, this has only been found possible in 29% of the cases reviewed in the Joint Committee's area in 1930. In every case in which overcrowding occurred the District Medical Officer's attention was specially drawn to the matter, but for some years now it has been found very difficult to take adequate measures. However, with the passing of the Housing Act of 1930 the position of District Councils has been much strengthened and there should be a great advance in housing activities which should do much to remove the danger of infection, by patients suffering from tuberculosis, of other members of the household, particularly children who in infancy are especially prone to tuberculosis. I therefore suggest that in districts where the death-rate from tuberculosis is high, they should have their attention drawn to this matter specially.

The Joint Committee for tuberculosis try to arrange as far as possible that all advanced cases of pulmonary tuberculosis should be admitted to their pulmonary hospitals, and during the year it has not been found necessary to take any action under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925, for the compulsory removal to hospital, or under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, which prohibit persons suffering from tuberculosis engaging in milking operations.

The accompanying table shows the death rates in the urban and rural districts of the county since 1914, from which it will be observed that since the war years there has been a gradual fall in both urban and rural districts, and in view of the large number of unemployed during these difficult years this is most satisfactory.

Year.	Death Rate per 1,000 of the Population.			
	Phthisis.		Other forms of Tuberculosis.	
	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
1914	0.89	0.54	0.31	0.20
1915	0.94	0.67	0.34	0.29
1916	1.01	0.80	0.40	0.29
1917	1.01	0.74	0.34	0.31
1918	1.03	0.88	0.31	0.28
1919	0.83	0.61	0.22	0.30
1920	0.75	0.56	0.30	0.21
1921	0.80	0.53	0.23	0.21
1922	0.80	0.55	0.24	0.17
1923	0.75	0.58	0.25	0.22
1924	0.73	0.58	0.22	0.20
1925	0.83	0.49	0.22	0.14
1926	0.74	0.50	0.22	0.11
1927	0.73	0.44	0.21	0.22
1928	0.64	0.48	0.14	0.13
1929	0.76	0.54	0.15	0.12
1930	0.72	0.54	0.15	0.13

W. D. CARRUTHERS,
County Medical Officer of Health.

August, 1931.

TABLES.

Table showing Population, Number of Persons per Acre, Birth and Death-rates, as well as the Death-rates at all ages and among Children under 1 year, and the Death-rates from Zymotic Diseases, Tuberculosis, Diseases of the Respiratory Organs, &c.

URBAN.

District	Population at all ages		Numbers of Persons per acre	Live Birth-rate per 1000 of population	General mortality per 1000 of population	Standardized Death Rate	Mortality in children under one year per 1000 registered births	Zymotic mortality						Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Other Tuberculous Diseases	Cancer, Malignant Disease	Bronchitis	Pneumonia (all forms)	Other Respiratory Diseases	Cirrhosis of Liver	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	Congenital Debility and Malformation at Birth	Still-births, Rate per 1000 of Population
	Census 1921	Estimated to middle of 1930						Per 1000 of population															
								Enteric Fever	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria										
Amblecote	3,182	3,210	4.8	16.5	10.9	...	56	...	...	...	...	0.31	...	0.31	1.24	0.31	0.62	0.62	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.31
Audley	14,738	14,270	1.7	15.1	12.2	11.9	65	...	...	...	0.07	0.21	9.2	0.56	0.07	1.26	0.42	0.28	...	0.42	0.56	1.12	1.12
Biddulph	7,931	8,521	1.5	18.6	9.6	...	25	...	...	...	...	0.12	0.12	6.3	0.70	0.12	1.05	0.23	0.35	...	0.47	0.12	1.52
Bilston	27,556	31,470	16.9	24.1	11.9	12.2	84	...	...	0.22	...	0.25	0.13	17.1	1.11	0.19	0.95	0.60	1.75	0.06	0.35	0.76	1.05
Brierley Hill	12,479	14,210	14.0	19.2	9.3	9.2	58	...	...	0.28	...	0.14	0.07	7.3	0.28	0.07	1.75	1.33	0.28	...	0.35	0.42	1.12
Brownhills	18,248	19,540	3.1	18.3	9.9	10.2	98	...	...	0.10	...	0.15	0.05	2.8	0.31	0.25	1.02	0.31	0.56	...	0.46	1.18	0.82
Cannock	32,322	35,620	4.4	20.4	9.7	9.5	58	...	...	...	...	0.11	0.03	7.0	0.43	0.17	1.11	0.28	0.65	...	0.40	0.68	0.63
Coseley	24,213	25,270	7.7	20.8	11.7	11.7	59	0.08	...	0.24	...	0.04	...	13.3	0.83	0.16	1.50	0.43	1.34	0.04	0.28	0.39	0.71
Darlaston	18,208	19,860	21.8	20.8	11.1	11.6	80	...	...	...	...	...	0.10	7.2	1.21	0.10	0.95	0.70	0.35	0.20	0.05	0.90	0.85
Kidsgrove	9,488	10,190	3.4	19.7	10.9	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	0.19	...	0.88	0.10	0.78	0.78	0.49	0.10	0.19	0.59	1.08
Leek	17,214	18,450	12.6	16.2	11.8	11.3	50	...	...	...	...	0.11	...	13.4	0.54	0.11	1.40	0.54	0.59	0.05	0.81	0.43	0.70
Lichfield	8,393	8,432	2.4	17.3	12.7	...	54	...	...	...	...	0.12	0.23	...	0.70	0.12	1.76	0.70	0.12	...	0.12	0.70	0.70
Newcastle	20,410	23,070	13.1	19.4	11.4	11.0	33	...	...	...	...	...	0.08	8.9	0.52	0.13	1.43	0.34	0.78	...	0.13	0.26	0.91
Quarry Bank	7,824	8,324	12.5	17.3	10.6	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.9	0.84	...	0.96	0.36	0.72	...	0.84	0.48	1.20

Deaths occurring during the year 1930, classified according to Diseases and Localities,
together with Births occurring during the year.

URBAN.

DISTRICT.	Live Births	Deaths from all causes.	Deaths under 1 year	Enteric Fever	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Encephalitis	Lethargia	Meningococcal	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Other Tuberculous Diseases	Cancer, Malignant Disease	Rheumatic Fever	Diabetes	Cerebral Haemorrhage, &c	Heart Disease	Arterio-Sclerosis	Bronchitis	Pneumonia (all forms)	Other Respiratory Diseases	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	Diarrhoea, &c, (under 2 years)	Appendicitis and Typhlitis	Cirrhosis of Liver	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	Puerperal Sepsis	Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth	Suicide	Other Deaths from Violence	Other Defined Diseases	Diseases ill-defined or unknown	Still-births		
Amblecote ..	53	35	3	3	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	4	..	..	1	5	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	8	..	1
Audley	216	175	14	14	..	..	..	1	3	7	..	..	..	8	1	18	7	33	7	33	7	6	6	4	4	1	1	2	1	1	6	..	1	8	1	8	39	..	16
Biddulph ..	159	82	4	4	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	6	1	9	5	15	4	15	4	2	3	2	2	..	..	1	1	4	4	3	1	1	4	12	..	13	
Bilston	760	376	64	64	..	7	..	8	4	6	..	..	1	35	6	30	1	10	50	10	19	19	55	2	2	3	13	2	2	11	..	1	21	4	10	62	..	33	
Brierley Hill	273	133	16	16	..	4	..	2	1	3	1	..	..	4	1	25	8	17	4	17	4	19	4	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	5	1	6	1	3	19	..	16	
Brownhills ..	357	194	35	35	..	2	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	6	5	26	1	11	32	6	6	6	11	2	2	..	1	2	..	..	9	1	2	23	23	23	..	16	
Cannock	716	340	42	42	..	..	..	4	1	3	..	..	..	15	6	39	2	20	36	31	10	23	6	6	4	4	5	..	..	..	14	..	1	24	3	19	72	..	22
Coseley	525	295	31	31	2	6	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	21	4	38	4	13	42	2	11	34	2	2	3	7	2	1	7	2	7	2	10	7	12	62	..	18	
Darlaston ..	414	221	33	33	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	24	2	19	4	13	36	3	14	14	7	7	2	2	3	..	4	1	1	18	2	6	44	..	17		
Kidsgrove ..	201	111	8	8	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	9	1	8	..	6	30	2	8	5	5	5	5	..	..	..	..	2	2	6	1	5	16	1	11		
Leek	299	218	15	15	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	10	2	26	1	4	51	15	10	11	1	1	7	4	..	2	15	..	1	8	1	10	24	..	13		
Lichfield ..	147	108	8	8	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	6	1	15	3	19	9	6	1	4	1	4	..	..	..	4	4	1	1	6	6	1	1	20	..	6	
Newcastle ..	449	263	15	15	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	12	3	33	1	15	74	9	8	18	3	3	1	4	3	1	4	3	3	1	6	5	14	41	1	21	
Quarry Bank	144	88	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	7	..	8	1	25	2	25	7	3	6	1	1	1	2	..	..	7	1	4	4	2	9	..	10		

DISTRICT	Live Births	Deaths from all causes	Deaths under 1 year	Enteric Fever	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Encephalitis	Lethargica	Meningococcal	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Other Tuberculous Diseases	Cancer, Malignant Disease	Rheumatic Fever	Diabetes	Cerebral Haemorrhage, &c.	Heart Disease	Arterio-Sclerosis	Bronchitis	Pneumonia (all forms)	Other Respiratory Diseases	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	Diarrhoea, &c. (under 2 years)	Appendicitis and Typhlitis	Cirrhosis of Liver	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	Puerperal Sepsis	Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	Congenital Debility and Malformation	Suicides	Other Deaths from Violence	Other Defined Diseases	Diseases ill-defined or unknown	Still-births		
Rowley Regis	752	463	46	..	8	..	..	..	4	16	2	..	32	32	2	56	2	8	27	75	15	18	29	3	6	2	5	2	15	3	...	...	26	7	19	81	...	26	
Rugeley	106	49	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	2	..	1	6	12	..	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	2	...	2	13	...	2	
Sedgley	367	188	30	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	13	13	6	24	1	2	10	34	1	9	12	3	1	2	3	1	1	1	...	...	15	2	6	36	...	15	
Short Heath .	102	57	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	1	5	..	1	5	7	3	2	3	1	1	3	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	12	...	2
Stafford	411	333	22	..	2	..	..	..	..	8	2	2	19	19	8	53	2	2	23	63	8	18	14	5	2	2	1	3	9	..	1	12	2	17	56	1	12		
Stone	91	60	3	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	..	..	3	3	2	13	..	2	2	7	2	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	13	...	2
Tamworth ..	120	82	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	10	10	1	10	..	..	3	9	7	6	7	...	...	1	...	3	3	...	1	3	2	3	15	...	3		
Tettenhall ..	83	80	6	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	3	3	...	10	1	1	4	16	3	4	6	...	...	1	2	1	3	...	...	4	...	6	12	...	4		
Tipton	823	457	72	..	26	1	5	1	1	11	1	1	30	30	7	37	..	2	18	63	4	18	70	4	2	10	3	2	2	...	...	24	6	23	87	...	24		
Uttoxeter ...	103	64	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	...	11	..	2	4	10	3	1	4	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	5	14	...	2		
Wednesbury..	672	355	45	..	5	1	1	1	1	4	..	..	23	23	7	40	..	3	21	68	13	27	33	2	1	2	...	13	2	...	...	19	2	15	50	1	19		
Wednesfield .	177	88	8	..	1	..	..	..	...	1	..	..	4	4	2	16	..	1	1	12	4	6	12	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	...	3	...	4	14	1	3		
Willenhall ..	459	250	30	..	3	2	1	2	2	6	..	1	25	25	2	23	1	4	8	41	9	20	22	2	1	1	1	10	1	...	...	11	1	5	45	1	11		
Wolstanton .	555	322	30	1	..	..	7	3	3	4	..	..	21	21	4	34	3	4	26	81	7	14	23	3	1	...	1	1	9	1	2	16	4	18	34	...	16		
Totals	9534	5487	609	3	65	4	39	37	96	7	5	360	77	626	21	63	284	963	189	269	434	65	41	70	34	24	157	14	14	286	55	246	933	6	406	6	406		

RURAL

DISTRICT	Population at all ages		Mean area per person in acres	Live Birth-rate per 1000 of population	General mortality per 1000 of population	Standardized Death Rate	Mortality in children under one year per 1000 registered births	Zymotic mortality						Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Other Tuberculous Diseases	Cancer, Malignant Disease	Bronchitis	Pneumonia (all forms)	Other Respiratory Diseases	Cirrhosis of Liver	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	Congenital Debility and Premature Birth	Still-births, Rate per 1000 of Population		
	Census 1921	Estimated to middle of 1930						Per 1000 of population																	
								Enteric Fever	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria											Diarrhoea, &c (under 2 years)	Per 1000 Births
Blore Heath	2,283	2,806	4.9	18.2	8.9	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	0.71	0.35	1.07	0.35	0.35	0.35	...	0.35	0.35	0.71			
Cannock	21,551	20,980	2.4	20.2	10.4	9.7	68	...	...	...	0.05	0.19	0.05	4.7	0.71	1.05	0.43	0.62	0.05	0.05	0.62	0.52	0.86		
Cheadle	28,454	27,330	1.9	15.9	9.9	9.2	62	...	...	0.07	...	...	0.03	2.3	0.55	1.17	0.25	0.66	0.22	...	0.62	0.55	1.17		
Gnosall	4,634	4,661	6.2	16.9	11.4	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.61	1.50	...	1.29	...	...	0.64	0.64	0.83		
Kingswinford	22,067	22,840	0.2	17.3	11.1	10.6	55	...	...	0.22	...	...	0.09	15.1	0.87	1.05	0.57	0.74	0.13	0.13	0.39	0.26	0.57		
Leek	16,122	15,130	4.6	16.1	12.7	11.1	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.1	0.73	1.25	0.39	0.66	0.33	0.13	0.26	0.39	0.79		
Lichfield	29,418	*29,070	2.5	18.5	10.3	9.1	81	...	...	0.03	...	0.10	...	3.5	0.31	1.31	0.41	0.82	0.07	0.07	0.24	0.99	0.51		
Mayfield	3,993	3,784	6.5	15.0	10.8	...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.5	...	1.55	0.26	1.06	...	...	0.53	...	0.53		
Newcastle	6,327	6,126	3.1	15.0	11.6	...	32	...	...	0.16	...	...	...	...	0.98	1.79	0.65	0.32	0.32	0.16	0.16	0.32	1.63		
Scisdon	16,816	17,220	2.5	15.9	9.9	8.3	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.6	0.11	2.26	0.23	0.64	...	...	0.17	0.35	0.46		
Shifnal (Staffs. por.)	689	672	8.1	7.4	10.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.91	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.49		
Stafford	†11,029	9,569	5.7	17.4	9.7	8.2	66	...	...	...	...	...	0.10	6.0	0.63	1.25	0.10	0.21	0.31	...	0.10	0.73	0.83		
Stone	14,500	§12,550	5.1	16.6	11.9	9.8	81	...	...	...	...	0.08	...	9.5	0.32	1.27	0.56	0.95	...	0.08	0.32	0.87	0.79		
Tamworth (Staffs. por.)	5,359	6,862	3.2	21.5	11.6	...	74	...	...	...	0.14	...	...	6.7	0.29	0.73	0.14	1.02	0.14	...	0.44	1.02	1.31		
Tutbury	8,908	9,228	2.8	15.9	11.8	...	61	...	...	0.21	...	...	0.11	...	0.32	2.17	0.32	1.30	0.11	0.21	0.11	0.32	0.86		
Uttoxeter	8,295	7,852	6.1	16.3	9.9	...	62	...	...	0.13	...	...	...	...	0.38	1.27	0.13	0.76	...	...	0.25	0.51	0.63		
Walsall	13,019	15,530	0.8	18.6	11.1	11.1	72	...	...	0.19	...	...	0.19	3.4	0.96	1.22	0.71	0.53	0.13	...	0.19	0.77	1.09		
Totals & Averages	213,494	†212,210	2.9	17.3	10.7	...	64	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.01	0.04	0.04	5.1	0.54	1.35	0.39	0.72	0.13	0.05	0.35	0.58	0.82		

* The birth-rate for Lichfield R.D. is calculated on an estimated population of 30,520
† The mean birth-rate in the rural districts is calculated on an estimated population of 213,660.
‡ The increase in the Census population of Stafford R.D. from 8,468 in 1911 to 11,029 in 1921 is accounted for by the temporary increase in the population of the district during the war years.

District.	Live Births	Deaths from all causes.	Deaths under 1 year.	Enteric Fever.	Smallpox	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Encephalitis lethargica.	Menigeococcal Meningitis.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory system.	Other Tuberculous Diseases.	Cancer, Malignant Disease.	Rheumatic Fever.	Diabetes.	Cerebral Haemorrhage.	Heart Disease.	Arterio Sclerosis.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia (all forms).	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum.	Diarrhoea, etc., (under 2 years).	Appendicitis and Typhilitis.	Cirrhosis of Liver.	Acute and Chronic Nephritis.	Puerperal Sepsis.	Other accidents & Diseases of Pregnancy & Parturition.	Congenital Dehility and Malformation.	Premature Birth	Suicide.	Other deaths from Violence.	Other Defined Diseases.	Diseases ill-defined or unknown.	Still-births			
Blore Heath..	51	25	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	1	6	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	4	...	2		
Cannock	424	218	29	...	...	...	1	4	1	1	...	...	15	2	22	1	2	33	5	9	13	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	13	2	1	11	...	11	5	11	46	1	18	
Cheadle	434	270	27	...	...	2	...	...	1	7	...	1	15	4	32	2	5	56	4	56	20	7	18	6	3	1	1	17	...	10	2	15	...	3	1	1	12	43	...	32
Gnosall	79	53	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	7	...	...	7	7	1	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	1	1	1	12	...	4	
Kingswinford	396	255	22	...	...	5	...	...	2	6	1	...	20	4	24	3	2	27	36	8	13	17	3	4	6	...	3	9	...	1	6	...	6	2	13	40	...	13		
Leek	244	192	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	11	4	19	1	3	35	10	6	10	5	1	1	1	1	2	4	...	1	6	...	6	1	10	44	1	12		
Lichfield ..	565	301	46	...	...	1	...	3	...	6	...	...	9	1	39	3	4	59	16	12	24	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	7	1	...	29	...	3	12	49	...	15		
Mayfield	57	41	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	8	1	1	4	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	2	12	...	2			
Newcastle ..	92	71	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	6	...	11	...	1	15	3	15	2	4	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	4	12	...	10			
Seisdon	274	170	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	39	1	...	13	34	6	4	11	...	3	1	1	1	...	3	...	...	6	...	2	8	34	...	8		
Shifnal (Staffs. par.)	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1		
Stafford	167	93	11	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	6	1	12	...	1	4	18	3	1	2	3	1	1	1	2	...	1	2	...	7	...	7	2	5	19	...	8	
Stone	209	149	17	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	4	1	16	1	2	14	25	6	7	12	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	4	...	1	11	1	7	29	...	10		
Tamworth .. (Staffs. par.)	148	80	11	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	5	...	1	9	9	...	3	7	1	1	1	1	...	...	3	1	...	7	...	7	19	...	9			
Tutbury	147	109	9	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	20	...	...	7	19	5	3	12	1	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	...	3	...	6	20	...	8		
Uttoxeter ..	128	78	8	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	10	...	...	1	19	11	1	6	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	4	...	4	1	1	16	...	5	
Walsall	289	173	21	...	...	3	...	...	3	2	1	...	15	5	19	...	2	14	22	3	11	9	2	2	1	1	...	...	3	2	...	1	12	1	11	30	...	17		
Totals	3709	2285	239	...	...	15	2	8	9	35	4	2116	27	286	12	23	147	403	98	83	154	27	21	19	812	74	8	9	123	17	111	436	2	174	121					

Table showing the number of cases of certain Infectious Diseases notified in each sanitary area during the year 1930, and the Attack-Rates per 1,000 of the population.

URBAN.

District.	Estimated Population in the middle of 1930.	Small-pox.		Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Enteric Fever.		Puerperal Fever.		Erysipelas.		Continued Fever Cases.	Cerebro-spinal Fever Cases.	Polio-myelitis Cases.	Encephalitis Lethargica Cases.	Puerperal Pyrexia Cases.
		Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate					
Amblecote ..	3,210	..	..	3	0.93	13	4.05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Audley	14,270	1	0.07	24	1.68	19	1.53	..	..	1	0.07	10	0.70	..	..	..	..	6
Biddulph ..	8,521	..	..	19	2.23	60	7.04	..	..	..	..	3	0.35	..	..	..	..	2
Bilston	31,470	..	..	20	0.63	43	1.36	..	..	2	0.06	10	0.32	..	..	..	..	5
Brierley Hill.	14,240	..	..	22	1.54	53	3.72	1	0.07	..	..	2	0.14	..	..	..	..	1
Brownhills ..	19,540	..	..	12	0.61	25	1.28	1	0.05	4	0.20	10	0.51	..	..	1	..	2
Cannock	35,020	1	0.03	51	1.45	28	0.80	..	..	2	0.06	20	0.57	..	..	..	..	2
Coseley	25,270	..	..	4	0.16	27	1.07	3	0.12	..	..	6	0.24	..	..	..	..	8
Darlaston ..	19,860	..	..	29	1.46	60	3.02	..	..	1	0.05	3	0.15	..	1	..	..	2
Kidsgrove ..	10,190	3	0.29	13	1.27	20	1.96	..	..	..	..	6	0.59	..	1	..	..	4
Leek	18,450	6	0.32	18	0.97	7	0.38	..	..	1	0.05	10	0.54	..	..	..	..	2
Lichfield ..	8,492	1	0.12	21	2.47	24	2.82	..	..	..	..	2	0.23	..	..	..	..	2
Newcastle ..	23,070	..	..	19	0.82	47	2.04	1	0.04	..	..	5	0.21	..	..	..	..	..
Quarry Bank	8,324	..	..	14	1.68	12	1.44	5	0.60	..	..	5	0.60	..	..	..	..	1

URBAN—continued.

DISTRICT.	Estimated Population in the middle of 1930	Small-pox.		Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Enteric Fever.		Puerperal Fever.		Erysipelas.		Con- tinued Fever Cases.	Cerebro- spinal Fever Cases.	Polio- myelitis Cases.	Enceph- alitis Lethar- gica. Cases.	Puer- peral pyrexia Cases.
		Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate					
Rowley Regis	42,500	..	..	69	1.62	51	1.20	..	..	3	0.07	9	0.21	..	..	2	2	4
Rugeley	5,306	..	..	7	1.32	66	12.44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sedgley	19,750	..	..	15	0.76	21	1.06	..	..	2	0.10	6	0.30	..	..	..	..	2
Short Heath ..	5,081	..	..	10	1.97	16	3.15	..	..	1	0.19	5	0.98	..	..	..	..	1
Stafford	29,100	..	..	76	2.61	18	0.62	..	..	2	0.07	17	0.58	..	1	..	1	5
Stone	5,969	..	..	7	1.17	1	0.17	..	..	..	..	4	0.67	..	..	..	..	..
Tamworth ..	7,706	..	..	11	1.43	12	1.56	..	..	..	..	2	0.26	..	..	..	2	..
Tettenhall ..	5,791	..	..	2	0.34	21	3.62	2	0.34	..	..	3	0.52	..	..	..	..	1
Tipton	36,310	..	..	63	1.73	34	0.93	2	0.05	1	0.03	20	0.55	..	..	..	..	9
Uttoxeter ..	5,691	..	..	9	1.58	1	0.17	..	..	..	..	2	0.35	..	..	..	..	1
Wednesbury..	32,510	..	..	51	1.57	33	1.01	1	0.03	1	0.03	19	0.58	..	..	..	..	3
Wednesfield ..	9,299	..	..	28	3.01	3	0.32	..	..	..	..	1	0.11	..	..	..	..	3
Willenhall ..	21,680	3	0.14	108	4.98	45	2.07	..	..	1	0.04	12	0.55	..	1	..	..	4
Wolstanton ..	30,550	15	0.49	20	0.65	41	1.34	2	0.06	..	..	4	0.13	..	..	..	1	1

RURAL.

DISTRICT.	Estimated Population in the middle of 1930.	Small-pox.		Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Enteric Fever.		Puerperal Fever.		Erysipelas.		Con- tinued Fever Cases.	Cerebro- spinal Fever Cases.	Polio- myelitis Cases.	Enceph- alitis Lethar- gica. Cases.	Puer- peral Pyrexia Cases.
		Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate	Cases	Rate					
Blore Heath .	2,806	..	..	2	0.71	8	2.85	..	..	..	..	2	0.71	..	..	..	..	..
Cannock	20,980	3	0.14	42	2.00	43	2.05	1	0.05	5	0.24	8	0.38	..	..	..	..	7
Cheadle	27,330	1	0.03	114	4.17	27	0.99	1	0.03	6	0.22	18	0.66	..	2	..	..	4
Gnosall	4,661	..	..	5	1.07	2	0.43	..	..	..	..	1	0.21	..	..	..	..	2
Kingswinford	22,840	..	..	27	1.18	31	1.36	..	..	4	0.17	2	0.09	..	..	..	..	..
Leek	15,130	..	..	22	1.45	27	1.78	3	0.20	3	0.20	8	0.53	..	..	..	..	..
Lichfield ..	29,070	..	..	45	1.55	56	1.92	3	0.10	2	0.07	14	0.48	..	..	..	..	9
Mayfield	3,784	..	..	6	1.58	1	0.26	..	..	3	0.79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Newcastle ..	6,126	..	..	13	2.12	2	0.32	..	..	2	0.32	2	0.32	..	..	..	..	1
Seisdon	17,220	..	..	54	3.13	31	1.80	2	0.11	2	0.11	9	0.52	..	..	..	..	4
Shifnal (Staffs. par.)	672	..	..	2	2.97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stafford	9,569	..	..	35	3.66	10	1.04	1	0.10	..	..	1	0.10	..	..	..	..	2
Stone	*12,550	..	..	14	1.11	14	1.11	..	..	..	..	2	0.16	..	..	..	..	4
Tamworth ... (Staffs. par.)	6,862	..	..	63	9.18	16	2.33	..	..	..	..	6	0.87	..	..	..	..	..
Tutbury	9,228	..	..	34	3.68	11	1.19	..	..	..	..	4	0.43	..	..	1	..	1
Uttoxeter ..	7,852	..	..	8	1.02	3	0.38	..	..	1	0.13	3	0.38	..	..	3	..	..
Walsall	15,530	..	..	34	2.19	37	2.38	3	0.19	1	0.06	10	0.64	..	..	..	..	3

* Adjusted to allow for change in boundary during year

1. — Legitimate. 1. — Illegitimate. * Districts or parts of districts worked by emergency nurseries.

(a) One H.V. also serves part of Leek R.D.
(b) Also serves part of Willenhall U.D.
(c) " " " Stone R.D.
(d) One H.V. also serves part of Kingswinford R.D. and one part of Wednesfield U.D.
(e) Also serves part of Uttoxeter R.D.

† Includes Children transferred from Audley Centre.
‡ Portion absorbed by City of Stoke-on Trent, 1st April, 1930.

† Includes Children transferred from Audley Centre.
‡ Portion absorbed by City of Stoke-on Trent, 1st April, 1930.

Area as constituted 31.12.39

